



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2023

No. 22

House of Representatives

The House met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 2, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE BOST to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, how good and pleasant it is when people live in unity. And on this day, when many have been in fellowship together at the National Prayer Breakfast, people of different parties and nations have broken bread together, people of different beliefs have shared in faith, we give You thanks for the harmony of their devotion to You and for giving us a glimpse of what is good and pleasant in Your eyes.

May all of us have the willingness to look for such common ground in our engagements with one another, whether it be over a matter of policy or in a moment of prayer. Reveal Yourself to us in the other, that in them we would see again what is good and pleasant in Your eyes.

Sovereign God, remind us that to strive for unity does not mean to disparage diversity. Rather, You call us to be one in You, for there we will discover that the dissonance of our voices will resolve to harmony. How good and pleasant that would be.

In Your loving name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASAR) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CASAR led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

WELCOMING SENATOR PETE RICKETTS TO WASHINGTON

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome to Washington the newest Member of the Nebraska delegation, U.S. Senator PETE RICKETTS.

Senator RICKETTS has just finished 8 very good years as Governor of Nebraska. During that time, he steered the State through challenges, including a dramatic period of historic flooding and a global pandemic.

Through it all, he led Nebraska to the best performance of any State during the COVID pandemic, according to Politico.

Across his 8 years as Governor, he helped run State government more like a business, delivered historic tax relief, and rolled back unnecessary State government regulations.

Nebraska is fortunate to have his experience working for us now over in the Senate. The Nebraska delegation is excited to have him on the team, and we look forward to fighting together for the Cornhusker State's priorities here in Washington.

MARK THESE WORDS AS MY FIRST IN THIS CHAMBER

(Mr. CASAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASAR. Mr. Speaker, I am GREG CASAR, and I represent the heart of Texas.

Today, thousands of my constituents are freezing without electricity. As Texans try to survive the cold weather and the climate crisis is being ignored in our State, they are also worried about paying for housing. They are worried because they have had their workers' rights stripped away, reproductive rights stripped away, and voting rights stripped away. They are worried that their kid could be shot in school.

These are the concerns of the people. But Republican leadership here is working on none of these issues. Instead, they are trying to redistribute wealth from working-class families to their biggest corporate donors.

But even though Texans may be without electricity today, we are far from powerless. We have a history of organizing for change in Texas.

The same electricians who are getting the lights back on, the same medics caring for our sick, are sick and tired of right-wing extremism. These working families will be the ones to organize and create a true democracy

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H633

where the people lead and the politicians follow.

Mark these words as my first here in this Chamber.

PRAYER WORKS

(Mr. VAN ORDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to thank the Lord Jesus Christ, my constituents, and my colleagues for your thoughts and prayers and tender mercies that you have showed my family over these last trying months.

I am here today to report to you that prayer works. As of yesterday, our daughter's cancer is in remission.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the kindness shown to me by both sides of this aisle, and I humbly remain your servant.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AWARENESS WEEK

(Mr. SCHNEIDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Gun Violence Survivors Awareness Week.

A decade ago, in this spot, I gave my first speech in the House about the epidemic of gun violence in our Nation. I could not then have imagined two things: First, that Congress would fail to take significant action to address gun violence in our Nation; and second, that mass shootings would continue to grow as an epidemic. Last year alone, there were 647 mass shootings in our country, including in my community of Highland Park.

For all the hundreds of communities that are affected and part of this tragic union from the devastation of gun violence, the effects are permanent.

Seven months ago, in my community, at 10:14 a.m. on July 4 at the Independence Day parade in Highland Park, a monster with an assault rifle climbed a ladder and fired 83 bullets in less than a minute into the festive crowd below. He murdered seven wonderful people, wounded dozens more, and traumatized an entire community.

The devastation and damage to a human body from these weapons are inconceivable. We have to address gun violence. We have to pass an assault weapons ban that was introduced this week. I call on our communities to act.

PUNXSUTAWNEY PHIL SAW HIS SHADOW

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today is a big day in the

15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Specifically, in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, our most famous resident had his day in the sun, literally.

To quote Bill Murray: "It's Groundhog Day, again."

Early this morning, Punxsutawney Phil, our weather expert groundhog, saw his shadow. For those of you who know the old German legend, this means we are in for 6 more weeks of winter.

Punxsy Phil has been forecasting the weather since the 1800s. Records going back to 1886 show that Phil has forecasted a longer winter 107 times and an early spring just 20 times.

Crowds gathered on Gobbler's Knob before sunrise today for the 137th celebration.

Phil has proven himself a devoted prognosticator year after year and is a true icon in the world of weather forecasting.

For these reasons and many more, Phil was inducted into the 2023 Meteorologists Hall of Fame by the Weather Discovery Center.

So don't pack up your winter gear just yet. Phil says we have 6 more weeks. Happy Groundhog Day.

A REPUBLICAN POLITICAL STUNT

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once again, House Republicans are prioritizing extreme political stunts over problem-solving for the American people.

Speaker MCCARTHY's purely partisan move to strip Representative OMAR from her committee is not only a political stunt but a blow to the integrity of our democratic institutions and solves no problem.

In modern American history, the punishment of stripping Members of Congress of their committee assignments has been reserved only for the most egregious wrongdoing, including threats to colleagues. Congresswoman OMAR has neither threatened a colleague, nor has she committed any egregious wrongdoing.

If Republicans want to degrade the integrity of the House and its committees, it will be up to Democrats to stand up against these efforts. We will always stand for integrity in our House.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the efforts today by the extreme MAGA Republicans in this political stunt that solves no problems.

FENTANYL CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the dangerous crisis

our Nation is experiencing on our southern border.

Two weeks ago, on a tour of my district, I had the honor of meeting law enforcement officers in Clay, Madison, and McDowell Counties. These counties are in very different parts of North Carolina's sprawling 11th Congressional District, yet these officers all shared with me that the number one problem they face every day—number one—is the flow of fentanyl into our mountains.

Keep in mind that western North Carolina is a thousand miles away from the southern border. Yet, because of the Biden administration's lax border policies, every State is now a border State, and we are all suffering from the consequences.

Since day one, this administration has ceded control of our southern border to drug cartels and dangerous gangs.

In addition to fentanyl, we have seen a flow of unlawful migrants and illicit contraband pour into our country at rates never seen before, and China is a key source of the ingredients used to make fentanyl that is killing our children and fueling this crisis that is affecting so many. There needs to be a change.

NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WEEK

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the survivors of gun violence during National Gun Violence Survivors Week.

Sandy Hook, Parkland, Buffalo, and, yes, even Detroit, and Chicago. So many now are impacted—various names and memories of loved ones seared into our memories—in places where gun violence has traumatized our communities and taken far too many of our loved ones.

Every day in our country, more than 110 people are shot and killed and more than 200 people survive gunshot wounds. We are 33 days into the new year, Mr. Speaker, and there have already been 54 mass shootings. To every survivor of gun violence, from classmates who have witnessed their friends die to families who have dinner at the table with an empty seat there, we honor you always with action.

So I call on my colleagues to stand up to the corporate gun lobby and send the assault weapons ban to President Biden's desk. There is no reason to have weapons of war in our communities. There is no reason that anyone needs a weapon of war that can fire up to 60 shots per minute.

IT IS TIME TO GET BACK TO WORK

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to express my support for H.R. 139, the SHOW UP Act, which was introduced by my good friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Mr. COMER, and passed on this floor yesterday.

Millions of Tennesseans show up to work every day. However, more than half of Federal Government workers, who are expected to serve the American people, still aren't showing up for work. This has led to extremely long wait times and delays in services.

Veterans who showed up to work and served our country can't get their proper VA benefits. Families are waiting months for their passports. In my district, a father waited for more than 8 months to receive his tax return. The entire time, he was left in the dark by the IRS.

Tennesseans deserve better, Mr. Speaker. The pandemic is over, and it is time to get back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support like-minded measures.

DENOUNCING THE HORRORS OF SOCIALISM

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 83, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) denouncing the horrors of socialism, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 9

Whereas socialist ideology necessitates a concentration of power that has time and time again collapsed into Communist regimes, totalitarian rule, and brutal dictatorships;

Whereas socialism has repeatedly led to famine and mass murders, and the killing of over 100,000,000 people worldwide;

Whereas many of the greatest crimes in history were committed by socialist ideologues, including Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, Pol Pot, Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Un, Daniel Ortega, Hugo Chavez, and Nicolás Maduro;

Whereas tens of millions died in the Bolshevik Revolution, at least 10,000,000 people were sent to the gulags in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and millions more starved in the Terror-Famine (Holodomor) in Ukraine;

Whereas between 15,000,000 and 55,000,000 people starved to death in the wake of famine and devastation caused by the Great Leap Forward in China;

Whereas the socialist experiment in Cambodia led to the killing fields in which over a million people were gruesomely murdered;

Whereas up to 3,500,000 people have starved in North Korea, dividing a land of freedom from a land of destitution;

Whereas the Castro regime in Cuba expropriated the land of Cuban farmers and the businesses of Cuban entrepreneurs, stealing their possessions and their livelihoods, and exiling millions with nothing but the clothes on their backs;

Whereas the implementation of socialism in Venezuela has turned a once-prosperous nation into a failed State with the world's highest rate of inflation;

Whereas the author of the Declaration of Independence, President Thomas Jefferson, wrote, "To take from one, because it is thought that his own industry and that of his fathers has acquired too much, in order to spare to others, who, or whose fathers have not exercised equal industry and skill, is to violate arbitrarily the first principle of association, the guarantee to every one of a free exercise of his industry, and the fruits acquired by it.";

Whereas the "Father of the Constitution", President James Madison, wrote that it "is not a just government, nor is property secure under it, where the property which a man has in his personal safety and personal liberty, is violated by arbitrary seizures of one class of citizens for the service of the rest"; and

Whereas the United States of America was founded on the belief in the sanctity of the individual, to which the collectivistic system of socialism in all of its forms is fundamentally and necessarily opposed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress denounces socialism in all its forms, and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

□ 0945

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a simple one. It states that the Congress denounces socialism in all its forms and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America.

It is a statement that I would hope all elected leaders in the United States could support. Despite my Democratic colleagues' claims, there is nothing in this resolution about entitlement programs or banning social services or anything of the like.

In fact, I would encourage anyone who has doubts to actually go and read the resolution—it won't take long. It outlines the pain and hardship experienced by millions around the world who have suffered under a socialist regime.

This is something the sponsor of the resolution, Ms. SALAZAR of Florida, can

speak to personally. Congresswoman SALAZAR is the daughter of Cuban exiles and was born in Miami's Little Havana.

H. Con. Res. 9 is not just messaging or a waste of time—as some of my colleagues across the aisle said—it speaks to people who have known all too well the atrocities of socialism, and it gives voice to their pain.

I thank Congresswoman SALAZAR for her work on this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H. Con. Res. 9, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Committee on Financial Services, we organized and considered the committee's oversight plan. We debated homelessness and the lack of affordable housing, how to best protect consumers, and the need to strengthen diversity and inclusion across the financial services industry.

We also discussed the threat to our Nation's future if our country is forced to default on our debt 4 months from today. We don't always agree and, honestly, none of the Democratic amendments were adopted, but it was a civil debate about the merits of policy.

I believe all of our committee members recognize that the legislation that comes out of our committee has the potential to support wealth creation, grow small businesses, support affordable housing, and build a stable financial system and economy.

It is the contrast with the intentionality and seriousness of the debate today that makes it so hard to understand why the very first piece of legislation to come to the floor under a rule is not a proposal to address the needs of any of our constituents, to provide support to struggling small businesses, or the community banks and credit unions that finance them.

It certainly doesn't provide our markets with certainty that our country won't act recklessly and default on its debts; a situation that will bring untold harm to all of us in America.

No, Mr. Speaker, this resolution today, in fact, does nothing except spread lies and fear about a threat that does not even exist. The rightwing extremists who are running this House have forced my committee to consider as its very first piece of legislation a bill that tries to say that our country will collapse in ruin because of—wait for it—Social Security.

The resolution suggests that because we support seniors with health insurance, our democracy will crumble. They think that because Congress and the President have provided disaster relief to communities that have been burned by historic wildfires or flooded by once-in-a-generation hurricanes that we will fall into ruin.

No, Mr. Speaker, Americans take pride in the ways that we come together to do everything from building schools to sending a man to the Moon.

Mr. Speaker, Americans know better than the fear-mongering that we see here today. They know, for example, that when the pandemic hit and people were dying all across this country, it was the Federal Government that stepped in to provide trillions of dollars of support to small businesses, workers, renters, students, seniors—and would you believe it—even Republican Members of Congress.

In fact, the government, using taxpayer dollars, provided \$14 million in PPP loans to a number of our House Republicans who asked and then—guess what—received debt forgiveness.

Now some Republicans have tried to suggest that voting against this resolution is saying that you support dictators like Pol Pot, Mao Zedong or Stalin, which is ridiculous. No one in this Chamber supports them, but do you know which dictator my extremist colleagues refuse to condemn? Oh, they didn't say anything about Hitler.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard of him, right?

My colleague, Mr. GOTTHEIMER noticed that somehow the Republicans just forgot to condemn Hitler and offered an amendment to denounce his atrocities and mass murder. But Republicans rejected it. And I think we know why.

It is because Donald Trump—your true leader, the true leader of the Republicans and North Star for House Republicans—was reported to have frightened his own staff by saying that Hitler had done some good things.

There is only one would-be authoritarian who refused to accept the will of our voters and peacefully transfer of power after losing his election. Instead, he incited a violent insurrection on January 6 to block the election's certification that was happening in this very Chamber, but you won't see his name in this resolution or his strongman pals that he loves so much in Russia and China.

Mr. Speaker, we are a great Nation, not because we let everyone fend for themselves, but because we care for one another. We are a great Nation that comes together as communities as small as towns and as large as a whole Nation to decide to organize and collectively pay for fire departments, public schools, libraries, hospitals, roads, and bridges, and a military.

We are a better Nation because we have programs that we love. We love Social Security and Medicare. We are going to fight every inch of the way to ensure that we keep Social Security and Medicare. We are not going to let the opposite side of the aisle take away our seniors' Social Security and Medicare. I will say it again—Social Security and Medicare.

We are a better Nation because our form of capitalism includes regulatory safeguards and strong cops on the beat patrolling our financial system, like the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and the majority to stop these divisive “gotcha”

tactics. Get out of the way, and let my committee and this Congress pass real legislation that puts the needs of our constituents and Nation first.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), the vice chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the sound that America is hearing is their alarm going off. It is Groundhog Day. I feel like Bill Murray because, Mr. Speaker, when the alarm goes off every morning, the ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee is off on a rant about the former President.

I think it is important that we stay focused on what we are talking about today. It is a choice between freedom and something far worse. The American people know why we are on this floor today. We are on the floor today to support a resolution that denounces socialism.

As a boy attending elementary school in Little Rock, one of my favorite teachers was a beautiful, young mother who taught us Spanish. Her kids were the playmates of mine during those early school years. Her family had moved to Little Rock, escaping the Castro regime in Cuba that murdered their fellow citizens, took family farms and businesses, and systematically destroyed one of the most beautiful, successful countries and places on Earth. For me, an early lesson in the cost of freedom.

As a businessman in 1986, at the height of the Cold War, I joined a civil society tour of East Berlin led by the U.S. Army via the famous Checkpoint Charlie. There one saw the stark and cruel contrast of freedom versus socialism and communism: vibrant businesses, full shelves, full employment in the West; and drab, sullen people in the East staring into empty store windows in buildings still bearing the bomb and bullet scars of World War II.

Just 3½ years later, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, I represented President George H.W. Bush as his Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in helping design and deliver U.S. economic and technical assistance to the citizens of the newly freed countries from socialism and communism from the Baltic to the Black Sea, creating a rule of law, markets, private property rights, and new banking services.

Mr. Speaker, I keep a piece of that Berlin Wall in my House office. It reminds me of the gruesome fact that the Berlin Wall was built to keep people in—not the other way around—and keep freedom out.

Today, some three decades later, one can witness the victory of capitalism and freedom over the authoritarianism and command and control of socialism.

People of today's Central Europe want no part of communism or socialism. They know fully the brutality and failure of Soviet-style authoritarian socialist domination; so much so, they

have opened their homes to Ukrainian mothers and kids. They opened their wallets to provide Ukrainians money, military, and humanitarian assistance to expel the invading Russia.

Mr. Speaker, let's say “no” to socialism and “yes” to freedom and opportunity.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution.

I think it is important that we clarify what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe to be socialist policies. Historically, Republicans have tried to label as socialist any Democratic actions that improve the lives of Americans.

In 1996, Senator Bob Dole, the future Republican Presidential nominee, referred to public housing as “one of the last bastions of socialism” and called for an end to government-assisted housing programs.

Public housing in the United States provides decent and safe housing to 1.3 million families that are working class, elderly, or disabled. This is what Republicans are calling socialism.

The 12-point plan to rescue America that Senate Republicans released last year vowed to stop socialism and shrink the Federal Government by enacting extreme policies like putting Social Security and Medicare on the chopping block.

Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich promised that Medicare would wither on the vine, thanks to spending cuts to combat what Mr. Gingrich dubbed “Big Government socialism.”

□ 1000

Social Security and Medicare are hard-earned benefits that provide millions of seniors with healthcare and retirement funds every year. This is what Republicans call socialism. From climate action and public education to the Affordable Care Act and Social Security, Republicans classify popular government programs to help working families as socialism.

This resolution is a distraction from extremists and nothing more than a thinly veiled scare tactic directed toward voters.

Why is it that we are here wasting our time discussing a resolution about socialism? Guess what? Work on the budget. That is what you need to do. You refuse to work on the budget because you will have to tell the American people that you intend to cut benefits for Social Security and Medicare.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), who is the chair of the Small Business Committee and an advocate for capitalism.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me just ask you this: Are we capitalist, or are we socialist?

I am glad to join my colleagues in denouncing socialism in all forms. Socialism is the greatest threat to our economy and freedom and must be defeated.

Worldwide, socialism has led to the death of more than 100 million people, has forced thousands to flee in exile, and has turned prosperous nations into impoverished and hopeless nations.

Socialism is not winning in America and has no place in our country. We are a nation of opportunity and incentive and because of those principles, we are a nation of hope where everyone can benefit.

What sets America apart from the rest of the world is the drive to reach our fullest potential coupled with a free market economy. It is what makes us the greatest economic engine in the world.

The opposite of socialism is capitalism, and I am proud to call myself a capitalist. Capitalism is about taking responsibility for what you create and making it even greater. It is about going from nothing to going to something. It is about taking risks and getting rewards, not government handouts or freebies.

Capitalism has been the greatest force in the history of our world for lifting people out of poverty, and we must instill this value that we have in future generations.

As a small business owner for 52 years, I represent Main Street America. Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, the implications of what socialism would mean for our businesses are alarming and scary. Main Street was built by men and women who wanted to swing for the fences because, at the end of the day, there is a desire to dream bigger, to dream bolder, to turn dreams into a vision, and visions into reality.

America must always lead the fight against socialism and communism. We must always defend the principles of the American Dream and ensure our future generations have the same opportunities to build something for themselves.

We must never forget the tragedies socialism has caused for countries around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues—everybody—to support this resolution denouncing the horrors of socialism and opposing the implementation of socialist policies in the United States.

Bottom line: socialism bad, capitalism good.

In God We Trust.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. WILLIAMS is my friend, but I do wonder whether Mr. WILLIAMS views the \$1.43 million he received in debt forgiveness as being consistent with his views on socialism. I don't get it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I was prepared to vote for this resolution. Socialism is clearly not the best path for America.

Who wants to be associated with Stalin and the others whom this resolution denounces?

They were really thugs who were masquerading as socialists.

But when the promoters of this worthless resolution rejected the Takano amendment to protect Social Security and Medicare, their goal became clear.

They have a long history of rigorously attacking most every new social initiative—originally claiming that Social Security would enslave workers and sovietize the country—and they have long denounced Medicare as socialism.

Some Republicans would even privatize the Veterans Administration with its socialist structure of government-run hospitals and employees. It is a system our veterans love.

This resolution is the foundation for continued attacks on better Medicare for more Americans and their attempt to cut Social Security benefits.

Like their cult leader, Donald Trump, they use this resolution to attack our allies in Germany and Sweden at the very time they are considering cutting aid to Ukraine.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chairman very much for his leadership on what is a very important subject.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to support the simple yet necessary resolution to denounce the inevitable corruption of socialism and the suffering, death, and destruction it has brought upon hundreds of millions of people throughout the world since its inception.

Our Founding Fathers built our Nation on the principles of freedom and liberty, which leads to a free market economy, all tenets that stand directly counter to the ideas and ideals of socialism.

Capitalism has produced prosperity for generations of Americans and has shaped the American Dream that so many have sought by immigrating to America for centuries.

Mr. Speaker, how many are fleeing capitalist countries like the United States for socialist countries, I ask?

Overtaxed economies backfire. They have no growth, prosperity, quality of life, or advancements in medicine, food, housing, or education. Overregulation stifles business throughout national and global markets and, on the State side, gives States like Florida and Texas—and good for them—a great advantage over overregulated and overtaxed States.

Historically, obvious metrics and clear results prove that capitalism is far better for all societies, especially the United States of America.

As President Reagan said, socialism only works in two places: Heaven where they don't need it, and hell where they already have it.

Socialist governments culminate with absolute power, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I do not take this issue lightly. I do, however, take issue with how this resolution has been presented.

Of course, we oppose the violence inflicted upon people under the rule of communist and dictatorial governments, but this resolution is less about their plight and more of a political stunt.

Make no mistake about it, I am proud a capitalist, and I always will be. Ideas like affordable healthcare, affordable housing, and paid family leave are not radical socialist policies. Some of our closest allies in Europe and around the world participate in the free market and help their citizens meet their most basic needs. That is what we have been sent here to do: to consider, debate, and ultimately pass legislation that will help the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my Republican colleagues: What is your agenda? Is it the 30 percent sales tax? Is it the cuts to Medicare and Medicaid? Is it the cuts to Social Security or eliminating access to reproductive care?

What is your plan? Do we give people access so they can participate in a capitalist society? Or do we just cut them so we can limit the opportunity to participate in a capitalist society?

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that socialism is sharing and capitalism is selfishness. It is precisely the opposite.

The only way to prosper in a capitalist society is to identify what somebody else needs and to provide it for them better than they can provide it for themselves, whether it is sweeping a floor or designing a microchip.

Socialism is taking what one person has earned by helping others and giving it to someone who hasn't.

Socialism always produces poverty and misery because when you take a dollar from Peter and give it to Paul, both have been robbed of that dollar's incentive to help each other. Peter has been denied the reward of his dollar's worth of work, and Paul no longer needs to help someone earn that dollar.

Socialism and slavery both spring from exactly the same rotten principle, as Lincoln put it, that you work and toil and make bread, and I will eat it. Both have been championed by the same party through the ages.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a legislator, I know to look at a bill's definitions. As House Republicans talk about rejecting socialism in all its forms, it is important to understand just exactly what my Republican colleagues are talking about.

Surely, it is not Social Security and Medicare, public schools, public libraries, public safety, and roads and bridges? The bill doesn't say. There is not a single definition of "socialism" or all its forms.

My colleague, Congressman TAKANO, gave my Republican colleagues an opportunity to clarify. He offered an amendment stating that programs like Social Security and Medicare are not socialism. Republicans refused that amendment.

That makes me wonder if what Republicans are really doing here is trying to reject things like bedrock social programs that so many of our seniors and constituents rely on.

I support our Nation's market-based economy, and if my Republican colleagues truly did the same, they would be using this time for legislation that creates jobs and lowers costs for all American families. This bill does neither.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to focus their time on the issues that will help all of our constituents achieve the promise of America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY), who is a great leader and a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative SALAZAR's House resolution denouncing the horrors of socialism.

I grew up in a home where the American ideals of personal freedom and limited government were cherished. My mother, Lala Suarez, grew up on a sugarcane farm in Cuba, where she was one of 14 brothers and sisters.

When Castro took control of Cuba by force, her entire world was destroyed. My mother was imprisoned by Fidel Castro for 7 weeks. Thankfully, they never found the gun she had hidden or they would have executed her and her friends. She fled communism to enjoy freedom and opportunity in America.

Today, over 60 years later, socialist policies have kept Cuba in economic ruin.

She met my father, Vincent Mooney, and became a proud American citizen. My father was a captain in the United States Army who served in Vietnam to stop the advance of communism.

Growing up, my parents impressed upon me and my three siblings that America is special. Unlike economically failing socialist countries, Americans' personal liberty is enshrined in our Constitution and must always be protected.

All citizens deserve basic freedoms, such as freedom of press; freedom of speech; the right to vote; the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty, where in communist countries you are guilty until you prove yourself innocent; and the right to worship.

As President Donald Trump said right here in this Chamber in his State of the Union speech: "America will never be a socialist country."

America must never give up on our God-given rights. We must fight against socialism and for the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, when the government takes away your rights and freedoms,

as the socialist and communist countries want to do, they never give them back.

Every American should feel blessed to have been born in this country where we are free. Let's protect our freedoms.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is not about socialism. It is about political cynicism.

No one in this Chamber would defend the atrocities committed by murderous Communist ideologues such as Mao Zedong or Fidel Castro, but that is not what this resolution is about. This resolution is about conflating some of our most cherished social safety net programs with so-called socialism.

With this resolution, Republicans demonize Social Security, on which more than 46 million retirees rely today. Republicans demonize Medicare, which has saved the lives of countless Americans. Republicans demonize many other Federal programs, including benefits offered to our Nation's veterans.

Harry Truman was right when he said that: "Socialism is a scare word that [Republicans] have hurled at every advance the people have made in the last 20 years."

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

□ 1015

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), a great leader for agriculture issues and a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 9, which denounces the horrors of socialism in all its forms.

Whether it is communism, Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, Maoism, anarchism, democratic socialism, ecosocialism, or liberal socialism, all of these have failed, and none of these ideologies should, God willing, ever be implemented in the United States.

By passing this resolution, we can send a message to the American people that we reject these deadly ideologies, and our Nation will always and forever be a bastion of freedom and a beacon of hope.

I pray for the more than 100 million lives that have been lost at the hands of Communist regimes, totalitarian rule, and brutal dictatorships.

Socialism should never play any part in the American way of life. I hope we can all agree on this commonsense resolution. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on its passage.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, for 35 years now I have owned a small business, giving me significantly more experience as a capitalist than the vast majority of Members on the other side of the aisle.

As a capitalist, let me tell you, this resolution is plain ridiculous. It jointly condemns Pol Pot and Norway. I am with you on the first one. But Norway? Please.

Here is what this is really about. More and more Members on the other side of the aisle are calling for cuts to Social Security and Medicare, and many have referred to these programs as socialism throughout their existence.

The other night in the Rules Committee, they showed their cards. Republicans refused an amendment to declare that Social Security and Medicare is not socialism.

This resolution has little to do with intelligent discourse and everything to do with laying the groundwork to cut Social Security and Medicare. I support Social Security and Medicare, capitalism, and Norway. I will be voting "no."

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), chair of the Housing and Insurance Subcommittee.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I enlisted in the United States Army after high school and arrived in West Germany in the spring of 1989. The Cold War was at fever pitch, and at the Brandenburg Gate, President Reagan famously said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

On 9 November 1989, the East German people finally tore down their own wall; not Gorbachev, not America, not the West, but the people trapped on the other side of that wall.

I was there that Thanksgiving in the heart of Berlin when I met with people experiencing their first hours of freedom. One man asked me, "Is it like this everywhere?" I thought he meant like Berlin, a big city. I am from western Ohio and a small town. He corrected me. He said, No, the stores are open at night, and there is fresh milk and everyone can go in?

He had been told a lie that we were poorer in the West than they were, that only the elites could buy things, like the Communist Party officials.

He was not alone. The wall had separated their Communists from our freedom and free markets. The flood of people was to the land of opportunity, not to the failed ideas of Marx and Lenin.

The United States of America is worth saving. To do that, we must defend freedom and defeat socialism.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution because the American people know that the biggest threat to our modern democratic society and free market economy is not some socialist bogeyman, it is Republican leaders in this Chamber, people who want to call every federally funded program that Americans depend on socialism just to scare people and position themselves to cut and gut the benefits that people count on.

Go back and look at the decades' worth of transcripts and see what Republicans call socialism to scare people—Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, the Affordable Care Act. They even call free public school education socialism to scare people.

This vote is a sham. We have heard about Cuba a ton. My mother came here from Cuba in the late 1960s with my grandmother and my aunt. I won't let their story be used to gut the benefits that our people have earned and deserve. This vote has nothing to do with socialism and everything to do with gutting the programs that millions of Americans have paid into and have earned.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution condemning socialism.

I have seen the victims of socialism firsthand. Many of those victims have found refuge in Nebraska. Vietnamese is the third most spoken language in Nebraska due to immigration in the 1970s, and members of the Falun Gong have found freedom from religious persecution by the Chinese Communist Party in our great State.

History shows us that when socialism is tried, it leads to three things: poverty, devastation, and ultimately communism. As Vladimir Lenin once said, "The goal of socialism is communism."

Socialist regimes continue to commit atrocities around the world.

In North Korea, there are an estimated 180,000 prisoners today. Many of them are subjected to torture and extreme manual labor.

In Venezuela, police and security forces killed more than 19,000 people between 2016 and 2019 for "resisting authority."

In Cuba, journalists, bloggers, and artists are routinely jailed for speaking against the regime. The list goes on and on.

Socialism is the enemy, not just to free enterprise, but to human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the last gentleman mentioned China, and I just remind everyone of a quote by their President Trump, "And I like President Xi a lot," he said. "I consider him a friend, and—but I like him a lot. I've gotten to know him very well. He's a strong gentleman, right? . . . he's a strong guy, tough guy."

When are you going to denounce Trump?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn all socialist autocrats who place power and wealth over their own citizens. Yet this resolution ignores some of their worst evils, then falls silent while American leaders mimic their cruel tactics.

For instance, Cubans and Venezuelans suffer from far worse than the inflation and expropriation this measure describes. Dictators there destroy human rights; the rule of law, and jail, exile, or kill their enemies.

Let's condemn socialist abuses, yes, but leaders on this very floor seek to overturn democratic elections, confiscate long-held rights, and gut programs our families, veterans, and servicemembers need.

In my home State, an aspiring autocrat daily deploys the socialist tyrant's playbook. He marginalizes minorities, demonizes the free press, and criminalizes or bans speech, books, even history.

What we can learn from these failed despots is to respect the rule of law, free speech, and free elections, and to protect our own citizens from the grinding poverty tyrants wield as weapons. Socialist dictators deserve our scorn, but glossing over their crimes and ignoring the leaders right here who mimic them—that fails those fighting freedom everywhere.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire the time remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 15½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 13¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 9 to denounce the atrocities perpetuated by socialism around the world.

If you want to see the difference between socialism and freedom, take a look at North Korea at night versus South Korea. As an immigrant who grew up in South Korea during the aftermath of the Korean war, I know firsthand the horror, the destruction that socialism has brought to millions of families in the Korean Peninsula under the evil regime of the Kim dynasty, from Kim Il-sung to Kim Jong-il to now Kim Jong-Un.

Socialism divided my family and friends between North and South. My mother-in-law, for example, crossed over the DMZ and back multiple times to rescue loved ones from the tyrannical North Korean regime. Tens of thousands of war-torn families remain separated to this day. Meanwhile, famines and the daily threats of a nuclear war in east Asia persist.

Although I was just a young girl, I remember the hope embodied by those brave soldiers who defended the freedoms of a country they never knew and a people they never met. It is because of them that I stand before you today as one of the first Korean-American women to serve in Congress.

The United States must continue to stand as a beacon of freedom, hope, and opportunity for the world. I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join us to say "no" to socialism.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from California just mentioned North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un. Let me tell you what Trump said. He said, "Kim wrote me beautiful letters, and they're great letters. We fell in love."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I absolutely denounce the brutal and Communist regimes of Castro, Maduro, Stalin, and other dictators in the whereas clauses of this resolution.

But, sadly, instead of spending our precious moments in the people's House expanding opportunity for hard-working Americans, supporting ranchers, farmers, and rural communities, lowering healthcare costs, and strengthening Social Security and Medicare, we are spending hours, actually days in pure political theater.

In the Rules Committee, when I offered Mr. TAKANO's amendment to clarify that this resolution does not also condemn Social Security, Medicare, and veterans' health benefits, Republicans blocked it.

Yet, I still know that our love and respect for our veterans, seniors, and retirees will always guide our work to ensure they receive all the benefits they have earned. I will not stray from our obligation to create prosperity, hope, and a future everywhere in America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), a great new member of the Financial Services Committee from the Hudson Valley.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, as Margaret Thatcher said, the problem with socialism is that eventually you run out of other people's money.

My wife is an immigrant from Eastern Europe, from Moldova, a former Soviet satellite state. She came to this country in search of economic opportunity and freedom and a better life for her and her family. She left a former Communist country that is still dealing with the grips of communism and socialist policies.

Let's be very clear. Communism and socialism have limited freedoms, stymied economic innovation and opportunity, limited prosperity, and left the very people it claims to help in a permanent state of poverty and government dependence.

Conversely, capitalism has lifted people from poverty to prosperity within a generation and made America the envy of the world.

To be clear, this resolution is not about Social Security or Medicare, two programs with broad bipartisan support. It is about a sick ideology that has destroyed nations, ruined lives, and resulted in death and destruction around the world.

Now, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are twisting themselves

into knots trying to explain why they oppose this resolution. The sad truth is, it is because their party has been taken over by a radical, socialist ideology that they are held hostage to. They can't even muster the courage to denounce it.

We are Americans. We should speak with one voice and denounce socialism, communism, dictators, and despots at every turn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from New York an additional 1 minute.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution, denounce socialism, and proudly embrace capitalism, American innovation and ingenuity, and the role it has played in promoting freedom and democracy throughout the rest of the world.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me. It is very simple. This is not about Social Security or Medicare. This is about denouncing socialism. If you can't muster the strength to do that, that speaks volumes about your party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1030

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would reiterate to my colleagues: I love Social Security. I love Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the former majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to lament the failure today to consider a resolution which would reflect the overwhelming consensus in this House: that capitalism, not socialism, has proven to be the very best economic system.

It is the most effective system to create dynamic economies and incentivize individual innovation, entrepreneurship, and risk-taking to achieve economic security and success. Such a resolution would have brought us together. It would give confidence to our fellow citizens that we are united in our support of our Democratic capitalist system.

The resolution before us today, however, does not do that. Instead, it is an intellectually bankrupt screed of political demagoguery. All it aims to do is to divide and distract this institution and this country. It is a political gotcha and a distraction from the real issues that face the American people.

As our departed colleague Elijah Cummings said, "We are better than this."

We just came from an annual prayer breakfast where we gave voice to reconciliation and unity. We prayed to one God, and we recited our pledge to one nation, under God, indivisible.

This resolution seeks to divide. Americans expect more of us. This resolution does not, sadly, Mr. Speaker, further that goal.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), my friend.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of condemning the horrors of socialism. The biggest crimes in humanity have happened under socialist regimes. It has taken more than 100 million lives. Margaret Thatcher said it best, and I will paraphrase it: Eventually you run out of people to take money from. That is the only way socialism works.

President Trump said we would never be a socialist country in his State of the Union Address, and I was shocked that over half of this body, Mr. Speaker, refused to stand and applaud that. I think it tells where we are as a country. Too many people have fought and died for this country.

If you have ever come to my Knoxville office, there is a 48-star flag that is on the wall. It is a flag that was draped over my uncle's casket. He was too old to go fight, Mr. Speaker. He went and enlisted anyway.

They sent him back home to Cheatham County. He went back and enlisted again, and they let him go. He died shortly after the D-day invasion as a sergeant.

Too old to go to fight, but he went anyway. He fought for the American Dream. He fought for what we have in this country, and every dadgum day we want to throw it away.

The fact that we are even having this conversation sickens me, Mr. Speaker. I say that with all sincerity.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, the ex-President who still thinks he is President said, "I went in yesterday and there was a television screen, and I said, 'This is genius.' Putin declares a big portion of Ukraine—of Ukraine—Putin declares it as independent. Oh, that is wonderful. . . . He used the word 'independent' and we're gonna go out and we're gonna go in and we're gonna help keep peace.' You gotta say that is pretty savvy."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution lists many Communist dictators, but it doesn't list any of the capitalist dictators—from Hitler to Mussolini to Franco to Salazar to Peron, and so many more, because the issue is not socialism, the issue is tyranny.

The second issue is the progress of the American people. Because every single issue of progress from Medicare to Medicaid to the Affordable Care Act to public housing to Social Security has been called by Republican leaders at the time "socialist."

This is not an attack on tyranny. This is an attack on all of these programs. This is an attack on Medicare, on Social Security, on public housing, on Federal aid to education, on everything the Republicans have quoted "socialist" when they were first enacted, and they still want to get rid of.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I have heard the most absurd argument just now on the House floor.

The contents of this resolution are very simple and very straightforward: A system that is borne out of freedom inevitably begets freedom and a liberation of people from tyranny. An economic system that is borne out of taking inevitably leads to the loss of human life and centralization and control by despotic people.

That is what this resolution speaks to. It does not speak to any programs here in the United States. It doesn't talk about our system of government. It doesn't speak of other systems, economic systems.

It is simply in the resolved that Congress denounces socialism in all its forms and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States. Period.

So rather than contorting themselves to vote "no" against a resolution condemning tyrants who use socialism to centralize their power, my colleagues are contorting themselves to speak against previous Presidents or a question of Republicans' views on domestic social programs.

That is not a part of this resolution. It is a part of other debates everywhere else in Congress.

Let's read the resolution. Let's stick to the terms of debate of the resolution, and let's figure out a way that we can actually come together and denounce socialism in all its forms here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, let me be clear. The Democratic Party does not believe that the government should control the means of production. No Democrat believes that there should be government gas stations or government technology companies or government car companies.

So what does the Democratic Party believe? We believe every person in America should have childcare.

What do the Republicans say?

Their answer: Well, look at how many people Stalin killed.

We say: Let's give everyone healthcare.

The Republicans say: Well, we can't do that. Look at how many people Pol Pot killed.

We say: Let's make sure everyone has equal opportunity.

The Republicans say: We can't do that. Look at how many people Kim Jong-un is starving.

Give me a break. The American people are catching on. They know that we have lost 25 percent of wealth in the working class and middle class since 1980.

They know that the real crimes are not crimes happening abroad but the crime of paying starvation wages for hard work.

This party is actually solving the problems of the American people. That party is giving rhetoric about foreign regimes.

People will see through the rhetoric and side with the Democratic Party.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have one further speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 7¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, let me share a quote from the opposite side of the aisle.

"Socialism is a scare word they have hurled at every advance the people have made in the last 20 years."

They go on to say:

"Socialism is what they called public power.

Socialism is what they called Social Security.

Socialism is what they called farm price supports.

Socialism is what they called bank deposit insurance.

Socialism is what they called the growth of free and independent labor organizations.

Socialism is their name for almost anything that helps all the people."

This was a quote from the great President Truman, talking about Republicans' claims 70 years ago. It has revisited itself.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who is also the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, imagine an antisocialist resolution so poorly drafted that the cochair of the CPA Caucus finds it necessary to come here and denounce it. But this resolution equates Willy Brandt with Kim Jong-un, Medicare with the Great Leap Forward, and European Socialist Allies of America and NATO, with the worst murderers in history.

Democracy calls for every country to decide what blend of government regulation of business, what blend of government programs to have, and that is a decision for each country to make. Instead, we have a resolution that provides a misleading and sophomoric description of history.

We are told that all socialism is equal, and that Marxist-Leninism is the same as the European Socialists. When communism stood over Europe and could have conquered the Western world, we organized NATO.

Here are the NATO leaders who were all socialists:

Harold Wilson, Willy Brandt, Francois Mitterand, and so many others, as shown on the chart.

Without them, Stalinism may well have prevailed. Yet, this resolution condemns them.

Then we are told, Oh, well, then the anti-communists must be great people.

Yes, like Francisco Franco and the rest of those identified on this chart.

Later today, the Republican leadership wants to take someone off her committee because they say they are dedicated to fighting anti-Semitism.

Yet, on this same day, they bring a resolution to this floor that equates some of the greatest leaders of Israel with some of the greatest mass murderers of history.

Look at the history of Israel. The founder of Israel, Ben-Gurion, a socialist; Golda Meir, a member of the Socialist International; and Shimon Peres, President of Israel and President of the Socialist International.

Yet, they say they are against anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, 73 percent of the American people believe Republican leadership is ignoring the problems facing America, per a CNN poll. And we could dismiss this resolution as just a stupid waste of time consistent with that ignoring.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERMAN. Can I get another 30 seconds?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds, as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, they are intent on using the debt limit to attack Social Security, which was attacked by Republicans as socialist at the time, the 1930s, and by Paul Ryan, more recently.

They are here to attack Medicare as socialist as was done by Ronald Reagan on a whole LP album denouncing Medicare as socialism.

They are here with this resolution to say that any social program can be equated with the greatest mass murderers in history.

This resolution is not just a waste of time. It is a pernicious attack on the programs that American people support.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to take a moment to thank my colleague for his fulsome defense of socialism and historical socialists. I think that was the most intellectually honest piece of debate we have had here on the House floor.

If this resolution were just simply to draw out my Democrat colleagues to just say, yes, they are in favor of socialism, maybe this is a worthwhile endeavor.

Again, this is not my resolution. It was reported to my committee. We are reporting out this resolution as Ms. SALAZAR of Florida presented and wrote because this is the early stages of the House. This came straight to the House floor rather than through the

committee markup. It came through the Rules Committee.

What I would have preferred in this resolution was a fulsome defense of capitalism and the juxtaposition between that optimistic sense of freedom that is borne out of our property rights, our speech rights, and our individual liberties in this country that has deeply connected us with an economic system of freedom, the juxtaposition of that to the misery of socialism and what the taking of people's individual liberty and centralizing it in government and government control does to economic progress, to the best of humanity, to social outcomes, to the health and welfare of the people, to the economic prosperity of the people, and the misery that it begets to those people suffering in those regimes.

What we have here is the history of international moments of terror begat by Putin. It is not in there. He doesn't currently call himself a socialist, but Lenin did, Stalin did, Mao Zedong did, Fidel Castro did, and the list goes on. Then, it talks about the loss of human life under those regimes from those socialist leaders.

The resolve clause, I have read before: "That Congress denounces socialism in all its forms, and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America."

I would be happy to work with my colleague on the type of resolution that I outlined, happy to have that come back to the floor, in time, on something that my Democrat colleagues would actually support, a proper denunciation of the miseries of socialism and a proper embrace of our economic capitalism here in the United States, but that is not what we have before us today.

I encourage my colleagues to look at what is in the resolution and judge it based off the contents of what is here, not what is omitted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I raise a question, and I direct it to the Speaker. Was PPP socialism? No, of course not, but some Republicans would claim it was.

Interestingly, many Republicans, including several sponsors of this ridiculous resolution, not only applied for a PPP loan but also asked that the government forgive the debt.

So I ask unanimous consent to enter this list of Republicans in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. I object.

Ms. WATERS. I yield 1 minute—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is an objection.

Ms. WATERS. I include in the RECORD the list of Republicans.

1. Ralph Norman (R-SC): \$306,520—member of Rules.
2. Roger Williams (R-TX): \$1.43 million—member of FSC.
3. Matt Gaetz (R-FL): \$476,000.

4. Marjorie Taylor Green (R-GA): \$180,000.
5. Greg Pence (R-IN): \$79,441.
6. Vern Buchanan (R-FL): \$2.8 million.
7. Kevin Hern (R-OK): \$1.07 million.
8. Brett Guthrie (R-KY): \$4.3 million.
9. Ralph Abraham (R-LA): \$38,000.
10. Mike Kelly (R-PA): \$974,100.
11. Vicki Hartzler (R-MO): \$451,200.
12. Markwayne Mullin (R-OK): \$988,700.
13. Carol Miller (R-WV): \$3.1 million.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are tired of this body wasting its time when there are real problems to address.

I want to get started considering legislation to house the more than a half million people who will sleep outside tonight because they don't have a house of their own.

I want to get started on legislation to address the extreme wealth disparities in our country, including where CEOs now make almost 400 times what the average workers make.

I want to stop Wells Fargo-like banks from ripping off millions of consumers.

I want to get started finding ways for seniors and folks saving for their retirement to have more confidence that those who would defraud them will be thwarted.

Instead, we spend time talking about how Republicans want to force Biden to slash Social Security and Medicare, or they will turn the economy down by forcing a default on our debt.

The American people should rest assured that my Democratic colleagues and I are united in our resolve to expand access to affordable housing and good-paying jobs, protect consumers from abuse, strengthen our economy, safeguard our national security, protect Social Security and Medicare, and, above all, defend our democracy.

Let me say it again: Protect Social Security and Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), the Budget Committee chairman, to close on behalf of the Republicans.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from North Carolina for yielding.

Socialism, like the Devil, does not appear with horns and a pitchfork. He masquerades as an angel of light with promises of human flourishing, all failed, all broken.

Socialism isn't empty words. It isn't a speech. It is a series of actions that rob people of their freedom and concentrate power in the hands of a few in their central government.

I heard my colleague say: Socialism is controlling the means of production. We are not doing that.

Except there is a whole-of-government assault for all the world to see on an industry, American energy, and it is

being replaced with this Green New Deal—hundreds of billions of dollars in subsidies, tax credits, grants.

If that is not control of the means of production, I don't know what is.

Universal healthcare: We don't want healthcare in the hands of doctors and patients. We want it in the hands of bureaucrats. We want government to control healthcare. Masquerading as an angel of light is this concentration of power.

Socialism is the road to serfdom, and history is littered with the failed experiment in central planning. Those countries that have taken that ruinous road have ruined, destroyed, their country and left their people in despair.

Our Founding Fathers believed fundamentally this: If we limit the Federal Government's role in our lives, we will unleash the greatest potential of free people created in the image of God. They were right.

There has never been a greater force for all of humanity than freedom. Nothing uplifts the human condition, unlocks the human potential, unleashes the human spirit like freedom.

Freedom has given every generation of Americans the greatest opportunities, the highest standard of living, the best quality of life anywhere on the planet and in the history of the world.

In the prescient words of Ronald Reagan, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. . . . It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same." God have mercy on our country.

If you boil it down, Mr. Speaker, I believe our singular mission in this Chamber, in our Nation's Capitol, is to fight for our country by preserving and protecting freedom for the next generation of Americans.

If, like my colleagues say, this is just theater, that decrying socialism and extolling the virtues and value of freedom is theater, God give us more Shakespeares. God bless America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address a Resolution the House is considering that, and I quote, "denounces the horrors of socialism." In reading the various "Whereas" clauses it's pretty clear that the authors have conflated "socialism" with "totalitarianism." Further, they apparently believe that "socialism," which they have not defined, is the political philosophy of notorious communist dictators. For example, Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Fidel Castro all described themselves as communists, not socialists. Why does this resolution ignore that? Why does it fail to condemn communism?

It's obvious that the purpose of this vote is political in nature. For the duration of my career (in Congress and before that), I have been a proud member of the Democratic Party. Not the Socialist Party. Not the Communist Party. Not the Republican Party. Not affiliated with any dangerous group or conspiracy theory, including but not limited to

white supremacists or Q-Anon. I oppose and I have, on many occasions, spoken out strongly when there are anti-democratic atrocities around the world. I oppose totalitarianism.

Curiously, the resolution doesn't condemn fascism nor condemn Hitler. Yet by focusing solely on socialism and conflating socialism with communism and totalitarianism, H. Con. Res. 9 paints a distorted picture of the world. A rising tide of violent, anti-democratic forces, many from the far-right, also challenge us. Vladimir Putin (who is suspiciously not mentioned in H. Con. Res. 9) and his war of aggression in Ukraine, democratic backsliding Hungary and other far-right governments that commit human rights abuses and threaten democracy are weirdly given a pass by the authors. Sadly, the United States is not exempt from the growing threat of far-right extremism. From drastically increased rates of hate crimes to the violent attempt to overthrow the government on January 6, 2021, our society and democracy are threatened by growing extremism and violence of the far-right.

Some Republicans have called public education socialism, Social Security and Medicare socialism. I don't agree that these basic programs, loved by Americans, are socialism.

This Resolution does not address the challenges we face today. American families want solutions and policies that will help the middle-class, grow our economy, and protect our democracy—not empty political gestures. Take, for example, the ongoing crisis in Venezuela. Mr. Speaker, it seems the current Majority would rather score cheap political points than pass actual policies to address challenges involving Venezuela. I would know. In 2019, while I condemned the Venezuelan regime on the Floor, I was simultaneously advocating to designate TPS for Venezuela so those Venezuelans in America would not be forcibly sent back to that oppressive communist regime. I bring up this example because it highlights how Democrats in recent congressional sessions focused on how we could help people—not accuse people. We need to provide results instead of rhetoric. I strongly urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to focus less on "gotcha" Resolutions and more on measures that actually accomplish something.

This resolution, if passed, does absolutely nothing.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Con. Res. 9, Denouncing the horrors of socialism.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear about what this resolution is. A complete waste of time. This resolution is not about Stalin. It is not about Mao. It is not about Castro. It is not even about condemning the human rights abuses that many communist dictators throughout history have committed. Instead, the Republican majority has thrown together a poorly written, ill-conceived resolution so sloppy that it condemns socialism in all its forms. That includes important allies and friends of the United States that have mainstream socialist political parties like Albania, Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden. With this resolution, House Republicans are sending a message to these nations that we condemn the domestic political process within their nations. That is outrageous.

At a time of crisis for the world when Vladimir Putin is waging the largest war in Europe

in over seventy years, Congress should be working to strengthen the relationships with our fellow democracies, not passing poorly written messaging bills that will alienate our friends and allies. As Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I know just how crucial it is to maintain relationships with our NATO allies. This weekend I will join the Minnesota National Guard in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Norwegian Reciprocal Troop Exchange—the longest-running military partnership between 2 nations. Make no mistake, this resolution is not just an insult to the Norwegian government, but an insult to the Norwegian Home Guard and Norwegian Armed Forces who sacrifice to defend their nation from the Russian threat.

The Republican majority was even offered the opportunity to soften this resolution before bringing it to the floor. House Democrats offered amendments in the Rules Committee that would clarify the resolution's intent, including language stating that nothing in the resolution should be seen to condemn long-time Federal programs like Medicare, Social Security or VA Healthcare that impact all our constituencies. Another amendment included language condemning fascism and the mass murder of 6 million Jewish people by the Nazi regime. Unfortunately, all these amendments were rejected by Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, it is telling that a month into the 118th Congress, House Republicans have nothing to offer the American public but to waste their time with political stunts like this.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today's Resolution, falsely conflating socialism with communism, is the latest in a long history of Republican scare tactics about Democrats and socialism.

In 1935, Republican Representative Robert Rich said here in this chamber, "Roosevelt is a socialist, not a Democrat."

In 1946, during the Truman Administration, Republican Senator Robert Taft called a national health insurance bill "the most socialistic measure that this Congress has ever had before it."

In the 1960 election, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater called the platform of John F. Kennedy "a blueprint for socialism."

In 1964, when Lyndon Johnson passed Medicare, George H.W. Bush called it "socialized medicine."

In 1976, Barry Goldwater claimed that Jimmy Carter would bring about a "suicidal slide toward socialism."

In 1993, Newt Gingrich called the Clinton health care plan "socialism now or later."

Barrack Obama was routinely called a socialist, including by three of the Republican candidates in the 2012 election.

And several Members of this House have called Joe Biden's bipartisan infrastructure law "socialist."

Having reviewed this history, it's clear that this Resolution denouncing the horrors of "socialism" is an attempt by Republicans to trap Democrats on a vote by tying them to socialism.

I neither admire nor ascribe to socialism, and the merits of this Resolution are none, in my view. It makes no mention of the real threats to democracy like Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine, the right-wing attack on the Capitol two years ago, and the challenge to our democracy of the movements of white nationalism, election denialism, the alt-right, and fascism.

Let's end these cynical debates about socialism and get back to the work our constituents sent us to Washington to do.

Mrs. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H. Con. Res. 9—Denouncing the Horrors of Socialism.

It is not a logical response to policies that help Americans i.e. Social Security.

Republicans don't want to take action to raise wages for workers or reduce costs of living for Americans.

Instead, they are spending valuable floor time on meaningless resolutions that will do nothing for the American people with the goal of dividing Democrats with "gotcha" votes.

Let's be clear: no matter how Democrats vote on this resolution, Republicans will not stop condemning Democrats for being "socialists."

This resolution will not change that.

The Republicans' resolution ends with a resolve clause that denounces "socialism in all its forms."

This is a direct insult to many countries the United States counts among its allies—including NATO member states Spain, Germany and Portugal—which are governed by parties or heads of state that identify as social democratic or socialist.

Many Nordic countries, as well as Canada and New Zealand, have adopted socialist ideas and policies to various degrees.

The resolution "opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America," which Republicans themselves have tied to the core policy goals of the Democratic Caucus.

This is a bad-faith attempt to smear our agenda and crudely conflate Western European-style social democracy with antidemocratic, totalitarian regimes of Stalin and Kim Jong Il.

Democrats should not dignify this deeply unserious and blatantly disingenuous effort and politicalized stunt.

Throughout history, every effort by Democrats to advance a fairer society for working people has been attacked as "socialism," from the New Deal to the advent of Medicare.

Libraries, K-12 public education and the Postal Service could also fit within Republicans' denunciation of "socialism in all of its forms," and would be painted as "fundamentally and necessarily opposed" to the foundation of the United States according to this resolution.

Republicans still routinely brand wildly popular policies that Democrats advance as "socialism," "collectivism," and "anti-American," including the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid expansion, lowering prescription drug prices, expanded Social Security, tax fairness for the wealthy and large corporations, a \$15 minimum wage, and climate action.

The "-ism" that the House should be condemning is authoritarianism—but Republicans are too busy worshipping at the altar of Donald Trump, who called for the "termination" of the Constitution, to do that.

This resolution is nothing but a shallow attempt by Republicans to distract the American people from their own far-right, authoritarian leanings, complicity in the January 6 insurrection, and coziness with white supremacy and antisemitism.

Republicans are showing us who they are: by gutting Social Security and Medicare and protecting billionaire power.

The American people know that the "threat" of socialism is not real. Real threats to America include an insurrection against our democracy and attempts to overturn the results of the 2020 election, abetted by House Republicans, as well as economic hostage-taking with the risk of triggering a recession by letting America default on its financial obligations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution and the preamble.

The question is on the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

REMOVING A CERTAIN MEMBER FROM A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 83, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 76) removing a certain Member from a certain standing committee of the House, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 76

Whereas clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, "A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House";

Whereas on February 10, 2019, Representative Ilhan Omar suggested that Jewish people and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) were buying political support, saying, "It's all about the Benjamins, baby," leading to condemnation from Republicans and Democrats alike for her use of an anti-Semitic trope;

Whereas on February 11, 2019, Congressional Democratic Leadership issued a joint statement in response to Representative Omar, saying, "Anti-Semitism must be called out, confronted and condemned whenever it is encountered, without exception";

Whereas on February 27, 2019, Representative Omar doubled down on her stance at a forum in Washington, DC, by saying, "I want to talk about the political influence in this country that says it is OK for people to push for allegiance to a foreign country";

Whereas then-Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Eliot Engel condemned Representative Omar's comments by stating "It's unacceptable and deeply offensive to call into question the loyalty of fellow American citizens because of their political views, including support for the U.S.-Israel relationship. We all take the same oath. Worse, Representative Omar's comments leveled that charge by invoking a vile anti-Semitic slur";

Whereas Chairman Engel went on to say that such comments have "no place in the

Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives”;

Whereas in March 2019, Representative Omar trivialized the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, that killed 2,977 people by describing it as “some people did something”;

Whereas on May 16, 2021, Representative Omar referred to Israel as “an apartheid state,” and went on to say that those who refused such a characterization needed to, “get on the right side of history”;

Whereas on June 7, 2021, Representative Omar equated the United States and Israel with Hamas and the Taliban by stating “We must have the same level of accountability and justice for all victims of crimes against humanity. We have seen unthinkable atrocities committed by the U.S., Hamas, Israel, Afghanistan, and the Taliban”, establishing a false equivalency between Israel—which has the right and responsibility to protect itself and its citizens from all forms of terrorism—and Hamas, a foreign terrorist organization actively engaged in committing war crimes, including using civilians as human shields, which is banned under customary international humanitarian law;

Whereas twelve Democratic members decried Representative Omar’s newest round of statements, saying: “Equating the United States and Israel to Hamas and the Taliban is as offensive as it is misguided”;

Whereas when asked by the media whether she regretted her comments, Representative Omar responded, “I don’t”;

Whereas all Members—both Republicans and Democrats alike—who seek to serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be held to an equal standard of conduct due to the international sensitivities and national security concerns under the jurisdiction of this committee;

Whereas any Member reserves the right to bring a case before the Committee on Ethics as grounds for an appeal to the Speaker of the House for reconsideration of any committee removal decision;

Whereas Representative Omar, by her own words, has disqualified herself from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a panel that is viewed by nations around the world as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security; and

Whereas Representative Omar’s comments have brought dishonor to the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Ms. Omar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Ethics or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 76.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

□ 1100

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I come today to the floor pursuant to the process put in place by the previous majority in the 117th Congress. At that time, I served as a member on the House Ethics Committee. Today, I serve as chair of that committee.

Roughly 2 years ago, on February 4, 2021, I publicly warned of the dangerous precedent set by the previous majority as they put in place an unprecedented process to remove minority Members from their committee assignments.

Two years ago, Democrats offered a resolution. That resolution, based on clause 1, House rule XXIII, removed a Republican Member from all committees and referred the matter to the House Ethics Committee.

However, the process instituted at that time by Speaker NANCY PELOSI, bypassed any Ethics Committee involvement and brought the matter directly to the House floor for a vote.

I, and many other Republicans, warned that this majority veto over the minority party’s committee assignment appointments removed important rights of the minority party. Republican Members also warned that this process set a precedent that future majorities would follow to remove Members from committee assignments.

Following the roadmap previously approved by the Democrat-controlled 117th Congress, we are here today to debate and to consider H. Res. 76, a resolution to remove Representative OMAR from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Today’s resolution, as it relates to Representative OMAR, details six statements she made as a sitting Member of Congress that, under the totality of the circumstances, disqualify her from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is important to note that this resolution is very narrowly tailored and does not prevent Representative OMAR from serving on other committees. H. Res. 76, instead, simply states that she cannot serve on a committee that receives classified briefings and is responsible for maintaining international diplomacy.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is a prestigious committee, viewed by nations around the world, both allies and adversaries, as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security.

All Members, both Republicans and Democrats alike, who seek to serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be held to the highest standard of conduct due to the international sensitivity and national security concerns under the jurisdiction of this committee.

Based upon the important mission of this committee and the precedent previously set to remove Members from

their committee assignments, I support this resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise as the ranking member of the Ethics Committee, a body that I am proud to have served on throughout my entire time in Congress. I also rise as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which I have also served on throughout my time in Congress.

Many people don’t understand the nature of the Ethics Committee. It is a unique body within this Congress. It consists of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, and it offers a mechanism by which complaints against Members of Congress and high-ranking staff can be vetted, investigated, and adjudicated on pretty much a confidential basis by the members of the committee.

I am very pleased that—and this may really surprise people to know—that we often come to completely unanimous decisions in that very bipartisan committee.

So, with that said, I am disappointed that my colleagues in the majority are choosing as one of their very first exercises of authority in this Congress to pursue vengeance over governance.

Governance would be to allow this resolution, which has been referred to the Ethics Committee, to proceed through the committee’s regular process.

The Ethics Committee is charged with determining whether Member behavior violates the Code of Official Conduct and, when warranted by a violation, recommending that the House adopt sanctions or restrict certain privileges like service on committees.

I strongly urge a return to the days of civility, which would be nice to see here in this body, and which I think the American people would very much welcome. One of the ways of doing that is to have this Chamber allow the Ethics Committee to do its work, so that we avoid a situation where every couple of years, when there is a transfer of power between one party to the other, we don’t see these constant efforts to boot people from committees based on past actions.

If a Member does something egregious that is worthy of a complaint, any Member can bring a complaint to the Ethics Committee, and it can be dealt with there.

The majority is seeking to advance this resolution before the Ethics Committee, and yet, the Ethics Committee has not yet even adopted its rules, held an organizational meeting, or convened for the first time this Congress.

I want to address the issue of due process. During the Rules Committee meeting leading up to today’s vote, a number of concerns were expressed, and it has been reported in the media as well, concerns about due process.

The resolution, H. Res. 76, claims that any Member reserves the right to

bring a case before the Committee on Ethics as grounds for an appeal to the Speaker of the House for reconsideration of any committee removal decision. Notably, that language is contained in one of the whereas clauses, not in the resolved clause, which is the only binding part of this resolution.

By the way, it has even been conceded by Members of the GOP that the whereas clause, the quote is, “merely references an existing process and in no way begins an appeal procedure or guarantees her committee seat will be reconsidered. It’s nonbinding and not actionable,” a senior GOP aide told Politico on Tuesday.

Well, in fact, I agree with that quote, with the exception of where it says that the clause references an existing process. There is no such existing process. There is no due process at all afforded to the Member who is being sought to be removed from a committee, and that is not due process.

I say that to address the many, many concerns that I have heard from Members on the other side of the aisle, from members of the Rules Committee. There is no due process in this House Resolution.

Once the full House votes to strip a Member of a right or privilege, only the full House can restore that right or privilege. Allowing Representative OMAR to appeal to the Ethics Committee after the House has already voted to deny her a seat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee would be nonsensical and it would be a defective process.

It is the wrong order of things, and it violates how the Ethics Committee has operated ever since its creation as a standing committee of the House in 1967, where the committee recommends a sanction after a full investigation and adjudication, and the Member is allowed to present evidence and make their case, and then the full House votes on the committee’s recommendation for sanctions.

H. Res. 76 violates the spirit of how our unique committee, the House’s only evenly divided, truly bipartisan standing committee operates.

This is about partisanship, Mr. Speaker, not principle. This is about payback, not process.

H. Res. 76 is wholly transparent for what it is, and I firmly oppose its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, before I yield time to the gentleman from Ohio, I do want to point out that H. Res. 72 of the 117th Congress, which is the resolution that stripped MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE of her committee assignments, contained no language whatsoever relating to due process and set forth no appeals process for her to be able to appeal the ruling of the body as a whole.

I will say that the resolution that we are debating today does contain language as to an appellate process. So I do believe that the resolution that we are debating today does contain addi-

tional rights to the Member that we are seeking to remove than what was offered in H. Res. 72 as it relates to MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has broad jurisdiction over national security and foreign policy, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, international law, and the promotion of democracy, and many other critical issues that require its members to be both objective and credible.

Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs represent the United States abroad and are regarded as credible emissaries of American foreign policy. Their words have significant weight in guiding our relations with other countries and are relied upon by world leaders, most importantly, our allies such as Israel, the forever home of the Jewish people.

But what happens when a committee member is no longer viewed as a credible emissary of our foreign policy?

What if a Member is barred from visiting one of our allies because of their prejudiced comments?

How can Members who are unable to engage with our allies in a constructive manner be considered credible members of the committee?

Well, the gentlewoman’s discriminatory comments disqualified her from traveling to Israel in 2019. Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu would not allow Representative OMAR to enter, saying, “We respect all political parties in the United States equally; however, we also respect ourselves. Whoever comes to impose boycotts on us and to deny the legitimacy of the State of Israel, we will not allow them entry.”

Yes, the gentlewoman disqualified herself from entry into one of the most important countries allied with the United States.

Over the past 75 years, Israel has been a steadfast ally of the United States. Israel has stood by us through the volatility in the Middle East, and this alliance has been critical to our own national security.

How can someone not welcomed by one of our most important allies serve as an emissary of American foreign policy on the Foreign Affairs Committee?

Given her biased comments against Israel and against the Jewish people, how can she serve as an objective decisionmaker on the committee?

Let’s take a look at some of the gentlewoman’s comments.

In February of 2019, barely more than a month after becoming a Member of this body, Representative OMAR suggested that the Jewish people and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee were buying political support,

writing on Twitter, “It’s all about the Benjamins baby,” clearly amplifying an anti-Semitic stereotype about the Jewish people and money.

In response, Congressional Democratic leadership, her own party, immediately released a statement by saying, “Anti-Semitism must be called out, confronted, and condemned whenever it is encountered, without exception.”

Not long after Representative OMAR trivialized the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, by describing that day of infamy as “some people did something.” That is horrific.

“Some people did something.” Yes, Mr. Speaker, some people did do something. Some people committed evil acts of terrorism and killed nearly 3,000 Americans, and, in response, some thousands of our fellow citizens, myself included, enlisted in our Armed Forces to defend the gentlewoman’s right to make her prejudiced remarks. Many went off to combat and even died to defend that right.

But they did not die fighting to have their bravery and love of country undermined by a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee.

Mr. Speaker, I have no words to describe just how utterly unacceptable these comments are. But that is not all.

In 2021, the gentlewoman referred to Israel, which has the absolute right to defend itself against terrorism and attacks on its very existence, as an “apartheid state.”

She even equated the United States and Israel, countries that have stood as beacons of democracy, to the Taliban and Hamas, organizations that impose terror on their regions and the world.

Once again, even her Democrat colleagues swiftly condemned her comment. Twelve Democrat Members of this body released a statement which noted, “Equating the United States and Israel to Hamas and the Taliban is as offensive as it is misguided. Ignoring the differences between democracies governed by the rule of law and contemptible organizations that engage in terrorism at best discredits one’s intended argument and at worst reflects deep-seated prejudice.” That is from her own party.

□ 1115

Some have decried this effort as a political game. Mr. Speaker, I assure you this is no political game. This resolution is not about engaging in a tit for tat with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. This is about keeping someone with a long record of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel bias off the Foreign Affairs Committee, which needs objective emissaries for our foreign policy.

Even the Democrat former Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Eliot Engel, said that Representative OMAR’s anti-Semitic comments have “no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives.”

That was in addition to the previously mentioned joint statement from 12 of the gentlewoman's Democrat colleagues.

The facts are clear: Representative OMAR has espoused anti-Semitic and anti-Israel rhetoric time and time again. She cannot be an objective contributor to the work of the committee, and she has brought dishonor to the House of Representatives.

This body's committee, which is viewed by nations around the world as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security, should not have a seat for a Member who would bring such dishonor to that committee.

I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this resolution to say with one voice that the United States House of Representatives does not condone hate and to reaffirm that we will always condemn anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS), also a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, ILHAN OMAR and I are products of remarkably different life experiences. Hers began by fleeing civil war in Somalia before emigrating to the United States after 4 years in a Kenyan refugee camp, an experience that few, if any, of us in this room could possibly imagine.

My family came to America a century before hers seeking the same safety, security, and opportunity as they fled Russian pogroms targeting Jewish people in Eastern Europe. My life began by losing my father in the Vietnam war, an American tragedy that may well have been prevented had this very Chamber been filled with more voices like ILHAN OMAR's.

Now, don't get me wrong: Representative OMAR and I regularly disagree on policy, both domestic and foreign, and she has, at times, used words that have caused concern, offense, and even personal pain to me and others.

She and I have spoken face-to-face on those occasions, and she has apologized, and she continues to learn from those missteps.

Furthermore, she has never posted a video depicting herself decapitating and killing fellow Members of Congress. She doesn't question whether a plane really smashed into the Pentagon on 9/11. She does not wonder if school shootings in America are staged. She has not propagated the absurd notion that space lasers, financed by the Rothschild family, are the cause of wildfires in California. She has never equated vaccine mandates with Adolph Hitler. She has never, ever expressed support for executing leaders of the United States Congress.

Now, being a conspiracy theorist alone is not grounds for removal from committees. I will admit that. But de-

picting violence or supporting violence against fellow Members of Congress is grounds for removal, be it a Democrat or a Republican.

But no one has accused Representative OMAR of depicting or supporting violence against anyone in this Chamber.

So why will 90 percent of Jewish Members of the United States House of Representatives vote to maintain her committee assignment?

Quite simply because we believe in the human capacity to learn from mistakes, to make amends, and that atonement should be rewarded, not punished.

We also believe that the most dangerous acts by elected officials in a democracy are to silence voices of dissent, even those with which we fundamentally disagree. That is what this is about, silencing and canceling. How ironic.

Furthermore, this is the very weaponization of anti-Semitism that I, as a Jewish person, find repulsive. I find dangerous and, above else, shameful. Yes, shameful.

To my friends across the aisle: If you really are sincere about defeating anti-Semitism in America, how about ask us. How about ask us what we need. And let me assure you, you might be surprised by the answer.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution to remove Congresswoman OMAR from the House Foreign Affairs Committee for her anti-Semitic speech, comments, and rhetoric.

No doubt, words have meaning. When a Member of Congress stands in this Chamber or at home or in their district, the Nation and the world pays attention to what they say and how they say it.

When a Member of Congress makes hateful and anti-Semitic remarks, they are amplified. They are magnified even more so when that Member sits on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the committee tasked with helping set policy and providing oversight over our Nation's relationship with Israel and with Jewish communities around the world.

It is imperative that this body not only speaks against anti-Semitism but also holds accountable those who spread such hateful beliefs.

As our Nation's leaders, we have the ability and the responsibility to help combat anti-Semitism and ensure that our children, tomorrow's leaders, are taught that such rhetoric is unacceptable.

Let's be clear: Anti-Semitism has no place in the Halls of Congress nor in our national conversation.

I stand here today, in solidarity with the Jewish community, to send a strong message that the United States House of Representatives does not tolerate such behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the minority whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

The Speaker of the House wrote this week that removing Democrats from their committees was motivated by integrity.

Integrity? Is that the quality of honesty and acting with moral principle?

There is no integrity here.

Congresswoman OMAR is a committed, hardworking, and highly valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. A refugee and a survivor of war, she knows firsthand how much is at stake in its work. It is too serious of a subject to be subjected to partisan games by the Republican majority. But that is how the GOP has decided to govern: not with solutions, but with political stunts.

How can my colleagues across the aisle talk about integrity and honor as they empower the most extreme voices in their party? As they claim due process has been added in when there is none? As they promote conspiracy theories?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Massachusetts an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as they stack some of our most critical committees with election deniers?

It is too late to inject integrity into this sham process, but we, as Members, can inject our own by voting "no" on this resolution.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, we have heard from my colleagues the reasons why Representative OMAR should be removed from this committee, but I feel like all the reasons have not just yet been stated, which is why I rise to add to the RECORD.

We have heard about the comments that were made regarding anti-Semitism and anti-Israeli views, but I rise to add to the RECORD that as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have sat there and heard the Representative actually spew anti-American rhetoric, as well.

I have been in that committee room where the Representative equates Israel and the United States to Hamas and the Taliban. Absolutely unacceptable for a member of that committee.

I have also heard the Representative equate that it is the United States' fault that there is turmoil in Venezuela; that it is not because of the oppressive socialism and communism that has spread throughout Central and South America and Venezuela at the hands of the Maduro and Hugo Chavez regimes. That is unacceptable.

As a New York Representative, to hear the Representative belittle, to try to diminish the worst terrorist attack on United States soil on September 11, 2001, as “some people did something,” that is unacceptable, as well.

And I hold the same standard for this side of the aisle that I do the other, because when another colleague on my side said something about 9/11, I also voted to have her removed from the Committee on Education and Labor, because I thought that was inappropriate.

So I am being consistent here, and I hope my colleagues will do the same, to show that this is about consistency and accountability. Because we should not have an individual with those views on the committee that is tasked with representing our country and our Congress to foreign nations.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the former majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make the point: The two individuals that we removed from committees were not removed for their speech. They were removed because they made threats against other Members.

This one was made before the Representative came. Mr. GOSAR's, of course, was made during, but both were removed because of the threat they posed to three of our colleagues; not because of their speech but because of their threat with an AK-47 or AR-15—I am not sure which that gun is—and promoting themselves as the biggest nightmare to three of our colleagues, and Mr. GOSAR portraying the murder of one of our colleagues.

There is no equivalency here. We believe in free speech, however hateful that speech is. I will tell you, I take a back seat to no one in this Chamber in my support of Israel and against anti-Semitism, to no one, and my record reflects that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the equivalency that has been made here is absolutely without merit, and you go down a terrible road.

I do not agree with the statements that were made. I oppose them. I said on this floor that I opposed them.

But by golly, there are a whole lot of your folks over there that I disagree with vehemently who rationalized insurrection and that would be a reason for me to vote for having them off a committee. But that is not how we operate.

But if a Member threatens another Member, that is a different kettle of fish altogether.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this resolution and urge its rejection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on this resolution.

Our country was founded on the principle of protecting the rights of the minority. It is considered a republic for a reason because our Founding Fathers understood that majority rule can lead to tyranny from the majority, mob rule, and dictatorship.

Last Congress, Speaker PELOSI and the Democrat majority took unprecedented actions removing minority party Members from committees. They also made a resolution of inquiry, which they used against the Republican administration, and also eliminated the ability for the minority party.

□ 1130

It was very disappointing. What I ask—you know, I want to differentiate this resolution for Speaker MCCARTHY. He added explicitly to this resolution to make sure that we apply the same standard not just to Democrats but also to Republicans—and it is actually stated in this resolution—and also added that, you know, we might look into a process of appeal.

I agree with the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania that we didn't have any due process because it was unprecedented what was done by her party. So maybe at least the committee could have the ability to look if there is a way to look at the process if that is going to be continued.

I hope maybe we can reconcile it and have better collaboration as two parties, as we were talking today at the prayer breakfast, on a bipartisan basis. I think it is important for us to really look at us as a body and start respecting the minority.

Unfortunately, the other party started this unprecedented action when they were in the majority, and we have to work on that; how we can reconcile.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I completely concur with the gentlewoman from Indiana that we need a better process, and one that affords due process, but this resolution does not.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the former chairman.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, it is undeniable that Representative OMAR has made what has been considered to be offensive anti-Semitic comments in the past. It is also undeniable that Representative OMAR has apologized, learned, and been a reliable and productive member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I have watched her work with her colleagues on both sides of the aisle. She cares about her country. She cares about our national security. She cares about diplomacy.

Her perspective is invaluable to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. She is a refugee, and the only African-born

Muslim member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. We know that diverse perspectives strengthen our policymaking and national security. Losing Representative OMAR's voice on the committee to extremist politics would be a shameful mark on this body, harmful to the interest of the American people and our image abroad, and damage to democracy itself.

I also know the sheer hypocrisy of Speaker MCCARTHY and Members of his party looking to deny Representative OMAR's seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee is rich.

This resolution is not about addressing dishonor or respect for the House. This resolution is not about addressing anti-Semitism. If it were, there would be other Members named in this resolution.

For example, in October of 2018, a Republican Member tweeted: We cannot allow Soros, Steyer, and Bloomberg to buy this election. Get out and vote for Republicans on November 6. MAGA. That was the Speaker of the House.

The tweet included a video featuring that Member discussing George Soros, Tom Steyer, and former New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg, all Jewish men who are significant donors of the Democratic campaigns and causes. Were these the only wealthy Democratic donors he could choose from?

Jewish money buying elections is a stereotype about the Jewish faith popular among the alt-right. I recall no apology—unlike Representative OMAR—to or for this tweet. This is far from the only example of the hypocrisy.

Representatives on the Republican side have defended and agreed with well-known white supremacist and anti-Semite Nick Fuentes, and spoke at Fuentes' events.

Other Republican Members have claimed that Zionist supremacists are conspiring to flood Europe with migrants in order to replace the White populations there.

My Republican colleagues have quoted Adolf Hitler in congressional remarks, promoted the “Great Replacement Theory,” and invited a Holocaust denier to the State of the Union.

Finally, when the Congress moved a House resolution condemning anti-Semitism, there was only one Member that voted against it—and it wasn't a Democrat.

Why is this Member being targeted today?

We do not have time to go through the entire list of objectionable remarks that the other side has made. The point is, none of these comments caused any of the Members who made them to be removed from committees; not removed from the Education and Labor Committee, not removed from the Judiciary Committee, not removed from the Armed Services Committee, not removed from the Homeland Security Committee. A blatant double standard is being applied here.

Something just doesn't add up. What is the difference between Representative OMAR and these Members?

Could it be the way that she looks? Could it be her religious practices?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, it is clear, if she were on the other side of the aisle, we would not be having this debate today. That is absolutely clear.

The GOP was not outraged when Donald Trump broke bread with the anti-Semitic Holocaust deniers at his Florida mansion. There was no outrage when Donald Trump's tweets deployed images of the Star of David and stacks of currency. We need to vote "no" and stand up for democracy. Representative OMAR needs to remain and be productive on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H. Res. 76. This is not about vengeance or retribution; it is about accountability.

I represent New York's 17th Congressional District, home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the country. Between Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess counties, I represent almost 100,000 constituents that practice the Jewish faith.

I take the scourge of anti-Semitism very seriously. It is something that must be rooted out in our society, as well as in the Halls of Congress.

No one who peddles in anti-Semitic activity, behavior, or language should have any right to serve on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has an incredibly important role to play in partnering with our strongest ally, the State of Israel.

Two of my predecessors, Ben Gilman and Eliot Engel, served as chairs of this important committee. Israel's continued existence as a beacon of liberty, democracy, and peace in the Middle East serves as a model for other nations in the region and is something we should be celebrating, not demeaning.

Comments made by Members of this body about support for Israel being "all about the Benjamins," or that the State of Israel is engaging in apartheid are appalling, wrong, and disqualifying.

Additionally, those who dismiss 9/11 as some people who did something, are you kidding me? It was a terrorist attack. It wasn't some people doing something. Or to equate the United States and Israel, both democratic nations, to the Taliban and Hamas, and those who promote the anti-Semitic BDS movement—you are damn right they need to be held accountable.

As a Member that represents a district that suffered greatly due to 9/11, and still has constituents grappling with the effects of that horrific, tragic day, dying of 9/11 health-related situations, I find those remarks jarring, alarming, and insulting.

To be clear, the Representative can say whatever the heck she wants, but we don't have to accept it or embrace it. Individuals who hold such hateful views should rightly be barred from that type of committee. We cannot let the poisonous ideology of anti-Semitism permeate into policy decisions that impact the lives of millions of Jews around the world.

I will stand up to anti-Semitism and defend Israel's right to exist and the right of Jews everywhere to practice their faith peacefully and safely. This is not about silencing anyone. The rise in anti-Semitism is significant, and these hate crimes have not been prosecuted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, words matter. Rhetoric matters. It leads to harm. The Congresswoman is being held accountable for her words and her actions, and that is why I support this resolution.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, as a fellow New Yorker, I think one of the things that we should talk about here is also one of the disgusting legacies after 9/11, which has been the targeting and racism against Muslim-Americans throughout the United States of America. This is an extension of that legacy.

Consistency? There is nothing consistent with the Republican Party's continued attack, except for the racism and incitement of violence against women of color in this body.

I had a Member of the Republican Caucus threaten my life, and the Republican Caucus rewarded him with one of the most prestigious committee assignments in this Congress. Don't tell me this is about consistency.

Don't tell me that this is about a condemnation of anti-Semitic remarks when you have a Member of the Republican Caucus who has talked about Jewish space lasers and an entire amount of tropes, and also elevated her to some of the highest committee assignments in this body.

This is about targeting women of color in the United States of America. Don't tell me—because I didn't get a single apology when my life was threatened.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rhetoric and resolution from across the aisle; our colleagues, who, once again, seek to make history for all the wrong reasons.

I rise on behalf of every little girl who sees herself in the leadership of Congresswoman OMAR. She is a mother,

daughter, refugee, advocate, skilled policymaker, a duly and decisively elected third-term Member to the U.S. House of Representatives.

I have spent time in the Minnesota Fifth. I have seen her pull her community through grief and loss. I have seen her stand arm-in-arm on picket lines with our educators and our nurses. I have seen her pass historic legislation to feed our babies in our schools.

She has built coalitions, given constituents in crisis a sense of agency and centered the most marginalized in word and deed.

No matter how embattled, no matter how racially profiled, no matter how targeted, she has pressed on for peace over militarization, human rights at home and abroad, a world where an education is a fundamental right and where gender equity is recognized. I want to live in that world. Let me make it plain: Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR is right where she belongs. Her work in Congress is needed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. GIMENEZ), my friend.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, anti-Semitism has no place on the Foreign Affairs Committee. I will say it again: Anti-Semitism has no place on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

That is why Representative OMAR has no place specifically on the Foreign Affairs Committee, where Israel's security is one of the issues of critical importance.

Without a doubt, the democratic Jewish State of Israel is America's strongest ally in the Middle East and has a fundamental right to exist.

Representative OMAR has repeated anti-Semitic canards and perpetuated hateful tropes against the Jewish community. Her comments have compromised the ability of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct its official business.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in the affirmative to remove Representative OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

□ 1145

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in support of Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR. I have been to her district. I have spoken with her constituents. We visited marginalized communities globally together. This institution is better because of her leadership, and the Foreign Affairs Committee benefits from her perspective.

Let's talk about what is really happening. Republicans are waging a blatantly Islamophobic and racist attack on Congresswoman OMAR.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: The white supremacy happening is unbelievable. This is despicable.

It is Congresswoman OMAR who has been harassed at her job for simply existing as a Muslim woman in Congress. It is she who has been attacked by a Member of this body, ridiculing her as a potential terrorist for simply existing as a Muslim woman in this Congress.

Rather than bring actual accountability, any accountability, to Congress, they bring this offensive resolution to the floor. This is just a bunch of racist gaslighting. We all know it. Vote "no."

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, when I heard that we are going to remove a Member of this House from their committee for anti-Semitism, I raced down here because I thought, finally—finally—in this Chamber there is going to be some accountability, some accountability from this Conference that continues to allow its members to root for rioters, to show sympathy for the insurrection, a Conference that harbors a wanted international criminal and has members who choose violence over voting every single day. Finally.

I thought that if we were going to hold someone accountable for anti-Semitism, surely it is the author of this tweet: "Kanye. Elon. Trump." October 6, written by Chairman JIM JORDAN.

October 8, what does Kanye say? That he is going to declare "death con 3" on the Jews.

So, surely, this tweet came down, that it was deleted? No. Two more months it was kept up.

Don't come here looking at us for anti-Semitism. Look in your own damn mirror before you ever come over here.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. How much time is remaining, Madam Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania has 10¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the State of Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, this is a revenge resolution.

It is a revenge resolution that seeks to remove Representative ILHAN OMAR's strong and necessary voice from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is an attempt to silence her simply because you do not agree with her views and you cannot begin to understand her lived experience as a war survivor, as a refugee, and as somebody who brings an experience to this body that you are not even trying to understand.

We have previously voted, in a bipartisan manner, to remove individuals from their committee assignments because of their violent actions that endanger the safety of their colleagues.

That is not what today is about. Today is about revenge. It is also about the fact that Republicans want to distract the American people from the fact that they have absolutely no legislation to bring to the floor that is actually about helping the American people with their costs, with dealing with inflation.

You don't have any solutions, so you are trying to distract with these inane, insulting, absurd—absolutely absurd—resolutions.

Vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this resolution.

First, as to the false pretext, two members of the Republican Conference were removed from committees for inciting violence and encouraging violence against their colleagues. There is nothing at all at issue like that here.

If you want to introduce a resolution to condemn someone for inciting violence against a colleague or against people here in Congress, introduce a resolution against Donald J. Trump. No one has incited more violence against this Chamber than Donald Trump.

Now, let me talk about anti-Semitism.

Do not insult our intelligence by suggesting this is about anti-Semitism. If you want to introduce a resolution against someone guilty of anti-Semitism, then introduce a resolution against someone dining with anti-Semites, someone dining with white nationalists, members of your Conference who are speaking at white nationalist rallies.

Introduce a resolution against Donald J. Trump, MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, PAUL GOSAR, and others, but do not—do not—insult our intelligence by saying this is about anti-Semitism.

Vote "no" on this resolution.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, this is a new low.

The majority party uplifts and seats on committees a Member who has a history of pathological lying but wants to remove someone who even Republican Members of Congress admit is a talented member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Madam Speaker, do you want to oust people for what they said?

How about a member of the majority party who has said that Jewish space lasers set forest fires in California? No. She is seated on a committee.

Multiple Republican Members have said that prominent Jewish Democrats

essentially bought control of Congress. They are not only given full congressional privileges, but the majority elects them to GOP leadership.

Republicans only draw a line when an incredibly productive member of a committee says something that she has apologized for. That doesn't add up.

This clearly isn't about what ILHAN OMAR said as much as who she is.

Being a smart, outspoken Black woman of the Muslim faith is apparently the issue, and some Republicans can't handle that, so they are going to kick her off the committee.

This is unbelievable bigotry. Shame on them.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I stand before my colleagues as a proud Jew and a proud friend and colleague of ILHAN OMAR.

I don't need any of you to defend me against anti-Semitism. My friend, ILHAN OMAR, and I have worked together on the values that I treasure as an American Jew and that she treasures as an American Islamic woman, the only one on the Foreign Affairs Committee. That is the third largest religion in the United States of America.

I am just furious. We have seen all kinds of anti-Semitism from the other side of the aisle.

As Americans, we should be welcoming differences. Vote "no" on this. We need to defend our values as Americans and my values as a Jew.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Desperation—so desperate to distract the American people from their total inability to govern, the GOP is now doing what it is best at: weaponizing hate against a Black, beautiful, Muslim woman.

Congresswoman OMAR's lived experience as a refugee and a childhood survivor of war should be welcomed on this committee. It is needed.

Madam Speaker, when you can't pass any bills that actually improve the people's lives, then they turn Congress into a place of fearmongering hate.

It is so painful to watch. How ironic that the so-called lovers of personal freedom are now moving to censor Congresswoman OMAR in the same week they introduced a bill to ban Federal employees from engaging in censorship.

Where are the free speech warriors today? The hypocrisy is obvious to the American people. The majority is showing who they are.

I know Congresswoman OMAR will not be silenced.

I say to Congresswoman OMAR: I am so sorry that our country is failing you today through this Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's time has expired. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, how much time remains on my side of the aisle?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania has 5¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of closing, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, this debate today is about who gets to be an American. What opinions do we have to have to be counted as Americans?

This is what this debate is about, Madam Speaker.

There is this idea that you are suspect if you are an immigrant or if you are from certain parts of the world or a certain skin tone or a Muslim.

It is no accident that members of the Republican Party accused the first Black President, Barack Obama, of being a secret Muslim. It is no accident that former President Donald Trump led a birther movement that falsely claimed he was born in Kenya because, to them, falsely labeling the first and only Black President of the United States of America a Muslim and an African immigrant somehow made him less American.

Well, I am Muslim. I am an immigrant and, interestingly, from Africa. Is anyone surprised that I am being targeted? Is anyone surprised that I am somehow deemed unworthy to speak about American foreign policy, or that they see me as a powerful voice that needs to be silenced?

Frankly, it is expected because when you push power, power pushes back.

Representation matters. Continuing to expand our ideas of who is American and who can partake in the American experiment is a good thing.

I am an American, an American who was sent here by her constituents to represent them in Congress, a refugee who survived the horrors of a civil war, someone who spent her childhood in a refugee camp. I am someone who knows what it means to have a shot at a better life here in the United States. I am someone who believes in the American Dream, the American possibility, and the promise and the ability to participate in the democratic process.

That is what this debate is about.

There is an idea out there that I do not have objective decisionmaking because of who I am, where I come from, and my perspective, but I reject that.

We say there is nothing objective about policymaking. We all inject our perspectives, our points of view, our lived experiences, and the voices of our constituents. That is what democracy is about.

What is the work of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Madam Speaker? It is not to cosign the stated foreign policy

of whatever administration is in power. It is about oversight. It is to critique and to advocate for a better path forward. Most importantly, it is to make the myth that American foreign policy is intrinsically moral, a reality.

I will continue to speak up because representation matters. I will continue to speak up for little kids who wonder who is speaking up for them. I will continue to speak up for families around the world who are seeking justice whether they are displaced in refugee camps or hiding under their beds somewhere, as I was, waiting for the bullets to stop because this child survivor of war would have wanted that.

The 9-year-old me would be disappointed if I didn't talk about the victims of conflict on behalf of those who are experiencing unjust wars, atrocities, ethnic cleansing, occupation, or displacement, as I did.

□ 1200

They are looking to the international community and the United States, asking for help. They look to us because the international community and the United States profess the values of protecting human rights and upholding international law. We owe it to them not to make this a myth but a reality.

I didn't come to Congress to be silent. I came to Congress to be their voice, and my leadership and voice will not be diminished if I am not on this committee for one term. My voice will get louder and stronger, and my leadership will be celebrated around the world, as it has been.

So take your vote or not, I am here to stay, and I am here to be a voice against the harms around the world and advocate for a better world.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I adopt the comments that were made by the then-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Eliot Engel.

In late February 2019, after a third anti-Semitic statement in just over 2 weeks—17 days, to be exact—then-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee Eliot Engel said these words: "It's unacceptable and deeply offensive to call into question the loyalty of fellow American citizens because of their political views, including support for the U.S.-Israel relationship. We all take the same oath. Worse, Representative OMAR's comments leveled that charge by invoking a vile anti-Semitic slur."

Whereas, Chairman Engel went on to say that "such comments have 'no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives.'"

I agree with the statements made by Chairman Engel.

Not only do Representative OMAR's comments have no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee, I hold that anyone who makes such statements has no place serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I ask all Members to support this resolution removing Ms. OMAR from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H. Res. 76, the motion to remove Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Let's be frank. This is not about antisemitism. If we're going to have a conversation about antisemitism, let's start with Donald Trump inviting vile antisemites and neo-Nazis like Nick Fuentes to dine with him.

This vote today is a partisan, baseless attack of political vengeance and nothing more.

I want to make very clear what this country would lose without Congresswoman OMAR's representation on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

ILHAN, who I've had the pleasure of getting to know well over the years, is an experienced, dedicated, talented legislator and public servant. She is a survivor of war who knows first-hand the trauma of conflict and life in a refugee camp. And she would be the first African-born member to serve as a Ranking Member of the Africa Subcommittee.

Republicans are taking this action at the same moment that we are working to rebuild relationships with the people of Africa—at the same time that China emerges as a powerful force on the continent. By treating Congresswoman OMAR this way, we are silencing the voice of a woman who knows firsthand what is needed to repair our relationships on the African continent and allow it to thrive, as opposed to castigating African nations as "Shole" countries like the former president and leader of the Republican party shamefully did.

Stripping her from this committee is not only undemocratic. It is a shame, a disgrace, and a profound loss for the people of the United States. I urge my colleagues to do the right thing, to stand with ILHAN, and to vote against this bigoted resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the preamble.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will record their votes by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the adoption of the resolution will be followed by a 5-minute vote on adoption of H. Con. Res. 9.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 211, answered "present" 1, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—218

Aderholt	Arrington	Banks
Alford	Babin	Barr
Allen	Bacon	Bean (FL)
Amodei	Baird	Bentz
Armstrong	Balderson	Bergman

Bice	Granger	Moolenaar	Huffman	Moskowitz	Scott (VA)	Balderson	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (OH)
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Mooney	Ivey	Moulton	Scott, David	Banks	Gonzalez,	Miller (WV)
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Sewell	Barr	Vicente	Miller-Meeks
Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Sherman	Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Mills
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Moran	Jackson Lee	Nader	Sherrill	Bentz	Gooden (TX)	Molinaro
Bost	Griffith	Murphy	Jacobs	Napolitano	Slotkin	Bera	Gosar	Moolenaar
Brecheen	Grothman	Nehls	Jayapal	Neguse	Smith (WA)	Bergman	Gottheimer	Mooney
Buchanan	Guest	Newhouse	Jeffries	Nickel	Sorensen	Bice	Granger	Moore (AL)
Buck	Guthrie	Norman	Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Soto	Biggs	Graves (LA)	Moore (UT)
Bucshon	Hageman	Nunn (IA)	Kamlager-Dove	Ocasio-Cortez	Spanberger	Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moran
Burchett	Harris	Obernolte	Kaptur	Omar	Stansbury	Bishop (GA)	Green (TN)	Morelle
Burgess	Harshbarger	Ogles	Keating	Pallone	Stanton	Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)	Moskowitz
Burlison	Hern	Owens	Kelly (IL)	Panetta	Stevens	Boebert	Griffith	Moulton
Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Palmer	Khanha	Pappas	Strickland	Bost	Grothman	Mrvan
Cammack	Hill	Perry	Kildee	Pascarell	Swalwell	Boyle (PA)	Guest	Murphy
Carey	Hinson	Pfluger	Kilmer	Payne	Sykes	Brecheen	Guthrie	Neguse
Carey	Houchin	Posey	Kim (NJ)	Pelosi	Takano	Brownley	Hageman	Nehls
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Reschenthaler	Krishnamoorthi	Peltola	Thanedar	Buchanan	Harder (CA)	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Rogers (WA)	Kuster	Perez	Thompson (CA)	Buck	Harris	Nickel
Chavez-DeRemer	Issa	Rogers (AL)	Landsman	Peters	Thompson (MS)	Bucshon	Harshbarger	Norcross
Ciscomani	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Larsen (WA)	Pettersen	Titus	Budzinski	Hern	Norman
Cline	James	Rose	Larson (CT)	Phillips	Tlaib	Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale	Lee (CA)	Pingree	Tokuda	Burgess	Hill	Obernolte
Clyde	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer	Lee (NV)	Pocan	Tonko	Burlison	Hinson	Ogles
Cole	Johnson (SD)	Roy	Lee (PA)	Porter	Torres (CA)	Calvert	Horsford	Owens
Collins	Jordan	Rutherford	Leger Fernandez	Pressley	Torres (NY)	Comer	Houchin	Palmer
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Salazar	Levin	Quigley	Trahan	Cammack	Houlihan	Panetta
Crane	Kean (NJ)	Santos	Lieu	Ramirez	Trone	Carbajal	Hudson	Pappas
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Scalise	Lofgren	Raskin	Underwood	Carey	Huizenga	Pelosi
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert	Lynch	Ross	Vargas	Carl	Issa	Peltola
Curtis	Kiggans (VA)	Scott, Austin	Magaziner	Ruiz	Vasquez	Carter (GA)	Ivey	Perez
D'Esposito	Kiley	Self	Manning	Ruiz	Veasey	Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Perry
Davidson	Kim (CA)	Sessions	Matsui	Ruppersberger	Velázquez	Carter (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Peters
De La Cruz	Kustoff	Simpson	McBath	Ryan	Wasserman	Cartwright	Jackson (TX)	Pettersen
DesJarlais	LaHood	Smith (MO)	McCollum	Salinas	Schultz	Case	James	Pfluger
Diaz-Balart	LaLota	Smith (NE)	McGarvey	Sánchez	Watson Coleman	Castor (FL)	Jeffries	Posey
Donalds	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)	McGovern	Sarbanes	Wexton	Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (LA)	Quigley
Duarte	Lamborn	Smucker	Meeks	Scanlon	Wild	Cherfilus-	Johnson (OH)	Reschenthaler
Duncan	Langworthy	Spartz	Menendez	Schakowsky	Williams (GA)	McCormick	Johnson (SD)	Rodgers (WA)
Dunn (FL)	Latta	Staubert	Meng	Schiff	Wilson (FL)	Ciscomani	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Edwards	LaTurner	Steel	Mfume	Schneider		Clark (MA)	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Ellzey	Lawler	Stefanik	Moore (WI)	Scholten		Cline	Joyce (PA)	Rose
Emmer	Lee (FL)	Steil	Morelle	Schrier		Cloud	Kaptur	Rosendale
Estes	Lesko	Stewart				Clyburn	Kean (NJ)	Rouzer
Ezell	Letlow	Strong				Clyde	Keating	Roy
Fallon	Loudermilk	Tenney				Cole	Kelly (MS)	Ruiz
Feenstra	Lucas	Thompson (PA)				Collins	Kelly (PA)	Ruppersberger
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany				Comer	Khanna	Rutherford
Finstad	Luna	Timmons				Correa	Kiggans (VA)	Ryan
Fischbach	Luttrell	Turner				Craig	Kildee	Salazar
Fitzgerald	Mace	Valadao				Crane	Kiley	Salinas
Fitzpatrick	Malliotakis	Van Drew				Crawford	Kilmer	Santos
Fleischmann	Mann	Van Dwyne				Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Scalise
Flood	Massie	Van Orden				Crow	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Foxx	Mast	Wagner				Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Franklin, C.	McCarthy	Walberg				Curtis	Kuster	Scholten
Scott	McCaul	Waltz				D'Esposito	Kustoff	Schrier
Fry	McClain	Weber (TX)				Davids (KS)	LaHood	Schweikert
Fulcher	McClintock	Webster (FL)				Davidson	LaLota	Scott, Austin
Gaetz	McCormick	Wenstrup				Davis (NC)	Lamborn	Self
Gallagher	McHenry	Westerman				De La Cruz	Landsman	Sessions
Garbarino	Meuser	Williams (NY)				Dean (PA)	Langworthy	Sewell
Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)				DelBene	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Gimenez	Miller (OH)	Wilson (SC)				Deluzio	Latta	Simpson
Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)	Wittman				DesJarlais	LaTurner	Slotkin
Good (VA)	Miller-Meeks	Womack				Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Smith (MO)
Gooden (TX)	Mills	Yakym				Dingell	Lee (FL)	Smith (NE)
Gosar	Molinaro	Zinke				Donalds	Lee (NV)	Smith (NJ)
						Duarte	Lesko	Smucker
						Duncan	Letlow	Sorensen
						Dunn (FL)	Levin	Soto
						Edwards	Lieu	Spanberger
						Ellzey	Lofgren	Spartz
						Emmer	Loudermilk	Stanton
						Estes	Lucas	Staubert
						Ezell	Luetkemeyer	Steel
						Fallon	Luna	Stefanik
						Feenstra	Luttrell	Steil
						Ferguson	Lynch	Stevens
						Finstad	Mace	Stewart
						Fischbach	Magaziner	Strickland
						Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Strong
						Fitzpatrick	Mann	Swalwell
						Fleischmann	Manning	Sykes
						Flood	Massie	Tenney
						Foster	Mast	Thompson (CA)
						Foxx	McCaul	Thompson (MS)
						Frankel, Lois	McCarthy	Thompson (PA)
						Franklin, C.	McCaul	Tiffany
						Scott	McClain	Timmons
						Fry	McClintock	Titus
						Fulcher	McCormick	Torres (NY)
						Gaetz	McHenry	Trahan
						Gallagher	Meeks	Trone
						Galleo	Menendez	Turner
						Garbarino	Meng	Underwood
						Garcia, Mike	Meuser	Valadao
						Gimenez	Miller (IL)	Van Drew
						Golden (ME)		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Joyce (OH)

NOT VOTING—4

Pence

Steube

□ 1227

Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. PELTOLA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. ESHOO changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DENOUNCING THE HORRORS OF SOCIALISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) denouncing the horrors of socialism, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 328, nays 86, answered "present" 14, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 106]

YEAS—328

Adams	Castro (TX)	Eshoo	Aderholt	Allred	Auchincloss
Aguilar	Cherfilus-	Españolat	Aguilar	Amodi	Babin
Allred	McCormick	Evans	Alford	Armstrong	Bacon
Auchincloss	Chu	Fletcher	Allen	Arrington	Baird
Balint	Cicilline	Foster			
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Foushee			
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Frankel, Lois			
Bera	Cleaver	Frost			
Beyer	Clyburn	Galleo			
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Garamendi			
Blumenauer	Correa	García (IL)			
Blunt Rochester	Costa	García (TX)			
Bonamici	Courtney	García, Robert			
Bowman	Craig	Golden (ME)			
Boyle (PA)	Crockett	Goldman (NY)			
Brown	Crow	Gomez			
Brownley	Cuellar	Gonzalez,			
Budzinski	Davids (KS)	Vicente			
Bush	Davis (IL)	Gottheimer			
Caraveo	Davis (NC)	Green, Al (TX)			
Carbajal	Dean (PA)	Grijalva			
Cárdenas	DeGette	Harder (CA)			
Carson	DeLauro	Hayes			
Carter (LA)	DelBene	Higgins (NY)			
Cartwright	Deluzio	Himes			
Casar	DeSaulnier	Horsford			
Case	Dingell	Houlihan			
Casten	Doggett	Hoyer			
Castor (FL)	Escobar	Hoyle (OR)			

Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz

Wasserman
Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild

Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—86

Adams
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Beyer
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bowman
Bush
Cárdenas
Carson
Casar
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Connolly
Courtney
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Doggett
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foushee
Frost
Garamendi

García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jayapal
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Ocasio-Cortez

Omar
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Ramirez
Raskin
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Takano
Thamdar
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Vargas
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Williams (GA)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—14

Blunt Rochester
Brown
Cicilline
Crockett
Escobar

Eshoo
Hoyle (OR)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Leger Fernandez

Matsui
Ross
Scanlon
Stansbury

NOT VOTING—6

Casten
Cohen

Costa
Hunt

Pence
Steube

□ 1236

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of announcing the schedule for next week.

Mr. Speaker, the House will meet next Monday at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business. At 9 p.m. the House and Senate will assemble for a joint session to receive President Biden's address on the State of the Union. Members should be seated in the House Chamber by 8:25 p.m.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

We will be considering several bills under suspension of the rules during the week. The complete list of suspension bills has been posted on the Clerk's website.

Next week, the House is expected to consider a number of bills under rules: H.R. 185, to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of CMS for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers and for other purposes.

H.R. 185 rescinds the Biden administration's vaccine requirement on travelers who are coming to visit the United States.

The House is also expected to consider H.J. Res. 26, disapproving the District of Columbia's City Council revised Criminal Code Act of 2021. H.J. Res. 26 makes it clear that Congress does not approve of the City Council's radical decision to reduce penalties for a variety of crimes, including many violent crimes.

Finally, we expect to consider H.J. Res. 24, disapproving the action of the District of Columbia's City Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022. What this resolution would do is reverse the decision by the D.C. Council that would allow illegal aliens to vote.

As we all know, our southern border has been wide open under President Biden. Millions of people have come into our country illegally, and he continues to keep that border open. We have talked about bringing legislation to this floor, which we are working on in committee, to secure America's border.

But, in the meantime, the idea that allowing people that are here illegally to vote here, not only undermines one of our most sacred rights in the United States, but it also sends the wrong message to those who are seeking to come into our country illegally.

We need President Biden to close the southern border, secure the southern border, get back to a legal process of immigration. That is what H.J. Res. 24 would do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), my friend, the new majority—minority whip of the House.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and it is my privilege to join my first colloquy to stand here on behalf of the Democratic Caucus. It is a pleasure to be with him, and I thank him for the small promotion, however brief.

I really do appreciate the insight into the week ahead, although it does seem to have a very local flavor to it. I have to express my dismay that, once again, the House Republican majority is putting forward an agenda designed to score points, rather than address the very real challenges faced by Americans.

Next week, President Biden will return to this Chamber for the State of the Union. Under his leadership, House Democrats have lowered costs; we have created great-paying union jobs; and we have made communities safer.

We have spurred a period of renewed opportunity: 10.7 million new jobs, the lowest unemployment rate in half a century, and wage growth that is out-

pace inflation. But that work has seemed to have ground to a halt.

Here is what we have seen from the majority over the last month. The first bill of the 118th Congress was a bill that helps billionaires dodge their taxes and added \$114 billion to the deficit.

They continued their assault on reproductive freedom and are threatening economic disaster in order to cut Social Security and Medicare, and filling our schedule with hollow, symbolic stunts.

The American people are in the GOP's rearview mirror. It is politics over people, plain and simple, and our constituents and the American people are seeing this.

A recent national poll found that 73 percent of Americans say House Republicans haven't paid enough attention to the country's most important problems. The American people don't see themselves in the Republican agenda, and I would ask the majority leader, what does he say to them?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, what I would first say to the American people is, thank you for giving the Republicans the House majority to finally stop this mad rush toward socialism that we have seen in the last 2 years by the Biden administration: the taxing; the spending; the out-of-control policies that have led our country into one of the worst economic times we have ever seen. Inflation through the roof to the point where families can't even afford to put gasoline in their car. Inflation through the roof to the point where families can't even go to the grocery store and buy all the things that they would want. That is what the American people surely were fed up with.

The good news is, as I thank them for giving the Republicans the majority, which they did in the last election, Republicans have already gone to work delivering for those families. We have actually brought—it is interesting, as the gentlewoman talks about scoring points, we have scored a number of points for those American people to the point where we have actually had a number of Democrats vote with us.

The bills that were called partisan just 2 weeks ago—we brought a bill to the floor to say, on energy, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is supposed to be America's security blanket in case there is some major disruption with American energy supply. I am not talking about the disruption we have seen from President Biden's attack on American energy, which has been so severe that it has made our country dependent on foreign nations again, which is unconscionable, when we can produce our own energy, cleaner, better than anybody else in the world.

But it said, if you are going to raid, Mr. President, that Strategic Petroleum Reserve, you certainly can't do it

to sell it to China. It was called partisan when we filed it. What is interesting is a majority of Democrats actually voted for that legislation, and it is now over in the Senate.

I hope it ends up on President Biden's desk. I hope he signs it. But if he vetoes it, there was a veto-proof majority that passed that bill.

We just brought a piece of legislation a few minutes ago on to the floor to reject the ills of socialism; not just what we are seeing here in the United States socialist movement that has been damaging to our economy, but all throughout time, so many examples of socialist dictators killing millions and millions of people.

I am glad to say a majority of Democrats joined with us to vote for that bill. It is still a little bit shocking that 86 Democrats were not willing to stand up against the ills of socialism and that, I would consider, an extreme position, but clearly, there is still work to be done.

The American people, I am sure, will continue to engage their Members of Congress on those issues, but we are also going to continue to move policies to help families who are struggling; energy policies, obviously, and there is more to come on that.

The Energy and Commerce Committee just got constituted. They are working now on a good energy security package. The Natural Resources Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee are doing the same thing.

I had mentioned to the gentlewoman earlier, on the border, as we would like to see real security from our southern border. I hope President Biden, when he is speaking from the podium here in just a few days, will address that problem.

More people have come into our country illegally under President Biden's watch than the entire population of the State of New Mexico. Where it has caused real damage is more than 100,000 young kids, our young kids, have died because of drug overdoses from drugs like fentanyl because the drug cartels in Mexico now have operational control of America's southern border. That is disgraceful.

That is all brought on by President Biden's policies. He could end those today through executive action; reverse the things that he did that created the problem. He won't do that, so I do think it is important that this Congress take that action.

We still wait for the President to do it on his own, but we are not going to stand by. We will take our own action and show the country how we can get a secure southern border. I hope that would be a bipartisan vote when we bring that to the floor.

The 87,000 IRS agents—I don't know of any Member of Congress—I would love to hear from any of them—who have gotten phone calls from their constituents saying please double the size of the IRS.

Now, what they have said is please get Federal employees back to work because some people—I have got constituents that have been waiting 2 years for their tax return and, yet, you have still got about half of the Federal workforce that is working remotely, not coming into work.

I have got veterans who call my office all the time who can't get their benefits that they earned. They showed up for work, by the way, they showed up and said I am going to go defend the rights of this country, and some of them got injured. Some of them are trying to get their benefits today and can't because some of those people working, getting their full salary at the VA, are not showing up for work.

People that are waiting for passports to go visit loved ones overseas can't get their passports processed because some Federal employees feel they should get their full salary but not show up for work.

So we brought a bill this week to say you should show up for work. It seems pretty basic. It is unfortunate that there were less than a handful of Democrats that joined with us to do that.

So we are addressing the needs of those families who are struggling. Some of those votes have been bipartisan; some haven't. But we are going to continue to address them because they are bipartisan issues for America, even if they are not bipartisan in this Chamber and, hopefully, that improves over time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am hearing the exact same rhetoric, the exact same political posturing that I have heard for the last month. It doesn't give the American people any reason to think the GOP's priorities are going to focus on them.

Let's just look at what we were able to do as Democrats, without a single Republican vote, in the Inflation Reduction Act: true cost savings that went and started to go into effect this past month.

We delivered a historic victory for seniors. We capped out-of-pocket drug costs at \$2,000 a year. We limited insulin copays to \$35 a month. We empowered Medicare to negotiate drug prices, and we punished drug companies for predatory price hikes.

Once again, every single Republican in the House voted against lowering seniors' pharmacy bills, lowering these costs for our Americans.

A Republican Member even asked, How are we going to undo that when we get into the majority?

Here we are, the House Republicans' campaign platform took direct aim at this historic legislation.

So we can vote on sham bills. We can look at what the D.C. City Council is doing; that is up to the majority to set that agenda.

Our agenda is going to remain on lowering costs for Americans; that the

issues they talk around their kitchen tables and worry about are the issues we are going to remain focused on.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the majority leader, will you commit to defending these cost savings, these true victories for our seniors?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, the good news is, we not only have already brought some bills to achieve cost savings, we are going to continue to bring bills to achieve cost savings. In one example, the gentlewoman referred to a piece of legislation that deals with drug prices, and it was failed to mention that part of what that bill did was limit about 40 percent of lifesaving drugs to come to market.

We are already seeing right now a reduction in R&D and drugs being developed to cure new diseases because many of those countries that have government-fixed pricing also don't have many of the lifesaving drugs that America has because of that very policy.

□ 1300

I am curious to see which lifesaving drugs they don't want to have on the market in America anymore. You can go to Canada, you can go to France, and you can see a long list, unfortunately, of drugs that you can't get in those countries that you can get in America that save lives every day.

That bill also raised taxes to the tune of over a trillion dollars on Americans. It raised spending to the tune of over a trillion dollars in America. That has increased inflation.

The biggest concern I hear from families who want cost savings is to stop the mad spending in Washington. It has not only caused them to have to pay more for everything they buy, it has literally taken a paycheck a year—at least one month's pay a year—out of their pockets because of all of the spending we have seen in the last 2 years in Washington. Our constituents just want Congress to try to rein in that spending.

In fact, we brought another bill this week. We can talk about D.C., we can talk about other places, but all across America, most Americans are saying, let's get back to our lives, let's end this COVID emergency. We announced last week that we were going to bring a bill during this week to end the COVID emergency.

What was interesting was, after we took the lead, President Biden himself actually acknowledged that it does need to end, but he said he wants to wait until May to do it. What is interesting about waiting until May is it allows the Federal Government to continue spending billions and billions of dollars under the guise of COVID that has absolutely nothing to do with COVID, like paying people not to work.

Millions of people today are able-bodied, fully capable of working, but because of the waiving of things, like welfare-to-work requirements, where people can right now get \$25,000, \$35,000

a year to sit at home and not work, well, you know what that does. We want to reverse that policy. If somebody is capable of working, they should be working.

We believe in a social safety net for people. If somebody comes on hard times, that is why you have programs there.

We are in America. If you want to stay at home and not work, that is your right. Just don't ask that hard-working taxpayer, the single mom who is working two jobs, to pay for you to stay at home.

The Biden administration policies that pay millions of people to stay at home from work undermines Social Security because those are millions of people who our seniors are counting on to be in the workforce. These people are fully capable of being in the workforce paying into Social Security so that those who work their whole lives and earn that benefit can have confidence that it will be there for them.

When you have millions of people being paid by the Federal Government to stay home, of course it adds trillions to our deficit, but it also takes billions of dollars out of Social Security that we want to put back in. We want to shore up Social Security, but President Biden has undermined it with these policies that pay people not to work.

Our bill would end that immediately. Let's get those people back to work who are fully capable of working. Let's shore up Social Security immediately. We shouldn't have to wait more and more months like President Biden said he would want to do. Of course, if we didn't file that bill, he probably never would have wanted to end that emergency.

Hopefully, as we continue to lead, we will see the President follow along. We welcome him to join us in saving this country and getting the country back on track, so we will continue to bring bills to address those many problems our country is facing.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have to say, I am disappointed. It seemed like a simple question: Would you support the cap on insulin at \$35 a month when one in four Americans with diabetes didn't take their medication because they simply couldn't afford it?

If the gentleman wants to talk about Social Security, though, I welcome that discussion. Speaker McCarthy was just at the White House yesterday talking with the President, who underlined the urgency of responsibly raising the debt ceiling, something that Republicans did three times under President Trump.

However, the majority seems more than ready to hold our economy hostage, to risk a global recession, to risk the full faith and credit of the United States, to gut those very programs, Social Security and Medicare, and to put more money in the pockets of the rich. They are using this debt ceiling as a smokescreen.

Let's get the facts straight. This is not about new spending. This is about money we already owe. If we want to go back to a place where Donald Trump really excelled, it was in driving up the deficit: \$8 trillion in 4 years under the Trump administration. That is a quarter of our entire debt ceiling. Again, when Donald Trump was in office spiking our debt ceiling, the debt ceiling was raised three times without fanfare.

Who benefits from that borrowing?

The rich, the very rich, and the ultrarich.

If we don't raise this debt ceiling, who do you think is going to take over those payments?

Apparently you think it should be our seniors on Medicare and Social Security, families who are looking for affordable housing, our veterans, our children, our planet.

You don't have to take it from me. The majority has made their position perfectly clear.

One Republican Member said the debt ceiling is an obvious leverage point.

Another said the focus of budget cuts has got to be on entitlements.

The Republican chair of the Budget Committee has called for eligibility reforms to Social Security and Medicare.

The Republican Study Committee has openly proposed raising the retirement age to 70, handing Social Security accounts over to Wall Street, transitioning Medicare to a voucher system.

All the while, when they actually are taking action, we are back to the rich, the very rich, and the super rich.

First bill passed, adding to the deficit so that billionaires and the very wealthy can avoid paying the taxes that we ask our teachers, our firefighters, our nurses, to pay.

What is waiting on the agenda is a proposal to do away with the IRS. Let's do away with income tax and go to a system of a 30 percent sales tax?

This would be devastating to families at home who are trying to put food on their table, a roof over their head, and have a basic quality of life.

I ask the majority leader: Do you agree with your colleagues or will you join Democrats and keep our seniors and everyday Americans off the chopping block?

Mr. SCALISE. I earlier pointed out, I reject what President Biden did to undermine Social Security. In their discussions about the debt ceiling yesterday, Speaker MCCARTHY discussed with President Biden what Republicans are hoping to do. Frankly, I think most Americans have been hungry for us here in Washington to have the same adult conversation that they have been having at their kitchen tables for years as to how we can actually get spending under control in Washington.

We have talked about the problems of paying people not to work. It not only adds to our deficit and debt; it also undermines Social Security. Let's get people back to work who are fully able-bodied.

Let's talk about the Nation's credit card. The debt ceiling is a symptom of Washington's spending problem. According to Treasury, we are approaching in June the end of extraordinary measures where the Nation would exceed its debt limit. What that means for a family is: Families have credit cards. The credit card has a limit, a maximum amount you can spend. Many families would not like to spend up to that limit. Some like to pay their credit card off fully at the end of the month. Many don't have that luxury, so they watch what the maximum is so they know, okay, if I have got \$300 before I hit it, I am not going to spend 300 bucks, because then the card will be declined.

Well, if you max out the card, which Biden has done in his last 2 years, \$6 trillion minimum—those are the conservative estimates; some estimates go as high as \$10 trillion that President Biden has racked up on the Nation's credit card. The \$31.3 trillion maximum on the Nation's credit card has been hit by President Biden and the Democrat majority's spending the last 2 years.

Interestingly, when they were doing that spending, they didn't account for raising the cap on spending when they were spending the money. They pushed that off on us, so now we have to confront this problem that they created.

The conversation really should be focused on how we stop this from happening, how we stop maxing out the Nation's credit card. If a family maxed out their credit card, of course they would pay the minimum payment; of course they would pay the must-dos.

Again, Speaker MCCARTHY has made it very clear, we are fully committed to Social Security and those promises that have been made.

Why is it that the first thing President Biden threatens is Social Security?

A dollar is coming into the Federal Government; \$1.29 is going out. That is the spending problem. If you really want to break it down in raw numbers, for every dollar the Federal Government takes in, it spends \$1.29. Very few families sustain themselves on that kind of trajectory.

What we are saying is why don't we try to figure out, Republicans and Democrats—by the way, this shouldn't be a partisan exercise. Both sides should want to say if a dollar is coming in, how do we make sure that only a dollar goes out? That is not where we are today. Let's have that conversation. It is a responsible conversation to have.

In the meantime, let's make sure we are paying our debts and talking about how we can make reforms so we don't keep maxing out the Nation's credit card. That is what this debt ceiling discussion is about.

If we just give the President a blank check, which he asked for—he is not going to get it; nobody should just get a blank check, give me more money so they can just go spend more money—that is not responsible.

Let's figure out how we can stop the Federal Government from continuing to max out the Nation's credit card. There is no better time to have that discussion than after President Biden has maxed out the Nation's credit card.

We will have that conversation, and I think we can get to an agreement where both sides come together and say this is a problem we need to tackle together. Previous Presidents have done that, Republican and Democrat, working with Congresses of the other party. I think we can have that conversation.

Again, I think most of America has been saying it is about time Washington finally starts having that conversation because families have been having that conversation at their kitchen tables for decades and generations.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority leader, but I have to disagree.

I think the majority is well aware that there is a big difference between our responsibilities around the debt ceiling and spending discussions. What we have seen being brought together, by all the quotes from Republicans, laying out that this is their leverage point, to cut spending for the basics for the American people. Those are your words, not the words of Democrats or President Biden.

I would completely disagree with this idea that maintaining our full faith and credit for things that we have already agreed on is a blank check. That is not something that benefits President Biden. That is basic fiscal responsibility.

What we have here is a case of hostage-taking, the willingness to risk global economic destruction, to put the full faith and credit of the United States in jeopardy, to be able to reduce investments we have made in the American people.

What is it you would like to reduce?

There is nothing we hear. When we point out the majority's own words, that it is entitlements we are coming after, now we are saying that is not our goal.

But let's look at what happened under our last Republican administration. Donald Trump tacked nearly \$3 trillion onto our deficit. If that had not occurred, we would not even be at our debt ceiling right now; that would be coming in several years. And \$8 trillion on that deficit is a quarter of everything we owe.

When that was occurring, when the spending was going to the very wealthiest of Americans, when my colleagues were last in the majority and Donald Trump would sign their bills, there was no mention of the debt ceiling.

But now that we need to protect our seniors, those who are hungry in our communities, those who are still struggling to find health insurance, those who are needing to access security in their communities, to find affordable

housing, the investments that we are making in fighting climate change, building resiliency, and protecting our planet, when those things that don't affect the very wealthy and privileged, those are the things we are willing to put on the chopping block and use the full faith and credit of the United States as leverage?

□ 1315

That is a disservice to the American people and it is the reason we are seeing polls like I previously cited.

The American people see they are not a part of the Republican agenda. This is about stunts and it is about building the economy that works only for the very wealthy in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Republican majority leader look beyond the constituencies of the very wealthy. I hope that you will find in your agenda, in the coming weeks, room for our seniors, room for our families, room for joining us in putting people over politics and making sure that we are working; continuing the work that we started in rebuilding our infrastructure and making an investment in jobs.

We have created over a million jobs in the infrastructure bill every single year for the next 10 years. Those projects are going to be rolling out across this country. We have seen it already with the President's trip to Cincinnati to make sure that we are not only rebuilding our roads and bridges and investing in the American people, but expanding broadband, creating great paying jobs, and creating opportunity to help the American people.

Sham bills using our full faith and credit, using the debt ceiling to continue to rig the system for the very wealthiest Americans, that is not what we are about. I hope that we are going to begin to see an agenda from the GOP that has a glimmer of the American family reflected in it.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate you bringing up a number of constituencies that we need to fight to help.

Let's start with the people that have been struggling the most. The lower- and middle-income families, they have been struggling the most in the last 2 years. They thrived like never before during those Trump years that are being decry by the left.

Why did we see such growth from lower- and middle-income families into the middle class and into higher income categories?

Because we actually cut taxes so that we could be competitive as a Nation again and create millions of jobs. We actually created millions of jobs by cutting taxes and making our country competitive, and not keeping money in Washington, but actually freeing up power so that people could control their own destiny again. Those people did take control of their own destiny.

Again, we were losing our middle class during the Obama years. We were

seeing great American companies leave America. You can get the list of them. It is a long list, unfortunately. Let's reverse that. Let's fight for those forgotten men and women.

The millionaires and billionaires have their attorneys and their accountants and all the folks on the left who took care of those millionaires and billionaires. How about we start fighting for those people who were left behind—because they were being left behind. We said, let's make a tax code that is competitive for them.

If you go back and look—and the good news is there is real data now. You don't have to wonder about it. You can throw away the talking points about the rich that are always thrown out there.

The income groups that benefited the most from those tax cuts were the lower- and middle-income groups, and millions of people became part of the middle class who were left behind. Those are the facts. The data is out there.

Some people are angry about that because they still want to live in this false universe where they just decry tax cuts because that takes power away from Washington. I think that is what scares the left so much, is when they see people being empowered again to be free to control their own destiny. Not bureaucrats and autocrats in Washington taking their money and then telling them what they can get back. Telling them how high they can go.

How about you break the ceilings and just let people go out and succeed and give them the tools to do it. If you want to go out and work and succeed and achieve the American Dream, it is there for everybody. We restored that again.

By the way, some of those tax cuts expire. I hope the gentlewoman and their side will join with us in continuing to keep that tax structure in place so those middle-income folks can continue to grow and thrive, but also for our seniors.

This is where the President, I think, is looking for ideas on how we can start living within our means again. As I will refresh, as the gentlewoman talked about, spending that has already been done and leverage and full faith and credit to the United States, none of that would even be a discussion point today, if—as the Democrats, when they had the House, Senate, and White House for 2 years, and spent over \$6 trillion of money we don't have—they also would have addressed the debt ceiling at that time, we wouldn't be standing in this spot.

We literally took the majority weeks ago and the Nation has already hit its debt ceiling because of the spending; not by President Trump, he actually addressed the debt ceiling as we were putting policies in place that grew our economy and created a middle class again. That was already done.

Over the last 2 years, over \$6 trillion in spending, but no time seemed to be

available to address the debt ceiling. So here we are. We are willing to have a discussion about how to get control over spending. There are really good ideas. In fact, many of these ideas will strengthen Social Security for our seniors.

I talked a little bit earlier about getting people that are being paid not to work back into the workforce. That will strengthen Social Security. How about we restore some of the work requirements that used to be there?

This goes back to Bill Clinton, a Democrat, who signed those work requirements. It helped get more people into the workforce. It helped give them a chance to achieve the American Dream, but it also strengthened Social Security. When the government is paying people not to work, they are not paying into Social Security. That undermines the program. We should be wanting to strengthen it.

By the way, there is also a long list, and we are going to be getting these lists out. I hope Democrats will go down this menu, and say, okay, we agree paying people tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars to get tax credits who don't even have Social Security numbers, who don't even live in America. If a tax credit is there, it is there for people who pay taxes, not for people who manipulate the system because, for whatever reason, this administration won't even verify a Social Security number. Just doing that verification would save tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars—we are talking about real money.

Those things could all help. These aren't cuts to things, these are savings for fraud; real fraud, waste, and abuse that equals hundreds of billions of dollars. We have been outlining these things. I haven't found any takers yet, but I am not going to give up. I think eventually we will get a lot of takers on the other side who will recognize this is something we all need to come together and do because there is no reason that the families who are working hard should be paying for somebody else to cheat the system. There are many, many examples.

We will continue to highlight them. We will actually bring bills to address those exact problems. All of that should be a part of this discussion so we don't keep maxing out the Nation's credit card.

Again, nobody just says, here, if their kid maxed out the card, they are not just going to give them a new card and say, go max out the next one. They are going to sit down and have an adult conversation about how you don't put the country in this situation again.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, let's go over the basic facts here just briefly once again. What the House GOP did fight for in 2017 was a \$2 trillion in tax giveaways for our largest corporations and for the wealthy because that is who they work for; the rich, the very rich, and the super rich.

Under the Trump administration, we had record job loss of 3 million jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I would say on that, you can go look at the tax cuts. After those taxes were cut, the Federal Government took in more money than it has ever done in the history of the country because more people were working, and lower- and middle-income people were making higher wages, lifting those at the bottom into the middle class, which was evaporating under the Obama years.

The data is very clear on that. Those tax cuts actually brought more money into the Federal Treasury. If anybody wants to dispute it, I challenge them to go to President Biden's Treasury website and find the numbers because they are there.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the numbers are there, \$8 trillion in deficit under the Trump administration; a direct correlation to a tax policy that only benefits the very wealthy.

I thank the gentleman for joining me today and look forward to many more conversations to come. In the meantime, our caucus is thrilled to welcome the President back to this Chamber on Tuesday for his State of the Union Address.

We hope the majority will draw some inspiration and work with us in service of the people who sent us here. Let's put people over politics; put them back on the table here in Congress.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I enjoyed our first of many of these colloquies. As we look toward hearing from the President, which we welcome together into this Chamber, I look forward to working with the President to address these problems our country is facing so we can get the country back on track and focus on the challenges ahead. There will be many more conversations we will have.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2023, TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2023

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on next Monday, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF FRED LAMASTER

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to be here today to recognize the life and the legacy of a great man of God named Fred Lamaster.

He died January 29 at the age of 92, a life well lived. He was born in Chicago. He graduated high school and went into the Marine Corps as a sergeant, and continued his education at the University of Illinois and Rockhurst University.

For 30 years, Fred worked for Pepsi in Kansas City and retired as a vice president and general manager. Fred wrote gospel tracks and distributed thousands of these, spreading the good news of Jesus Christ in his later years.

He also helped his son, and my good friend, Scott Lamaster, with his charity, taking it to the streets, feeding the homeless, and supporting first responders.

Fred leaves behind a wonderful legacy, a love for God, a love for his family, a love for this Nation, and a love for humanity.

Well done, sir. A good and faithful servant. We salute you.

MAKE CALIFORNIA MORE DROUGHT RESILIENT

(Ms. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, for roughly two decades, Western States have endured extreme drought conditions. This hurts our economy, endangers life, and increases costs for Californians.

To avoid importing costly water from distant watersheds, we have to continue to make bold investments to make California more drought resilient.

Last year, I brought Secretary Deb Haaland to Orange County to announce a \$12.2 million grant for the Irvine Ranch Water District's Syphon Reservoir Project. This will expand recycled water storage capacity by 1.6 billion gallons.

The recent storms proved just how effective these reservoirs are. Irvine Lake has collected over a billion gallons of water so far in January; enough water to serve 11,000 households for a year.

I applaud these investments that make full use of water supplies, and I will continue pushing to increase our resiliency and lower costs for families.

HONORING GEORGE AND NORMA CARPENTER OF ALLEN, MICHIGAN

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the love, dedication, and faithfulness of George and Norma Carpenter of Allen, Michigan.

In 1943, in the midst of a war George bravely served in, George and Norma were married. Soon they will be celebrating their 80th anniversary.

Throughout the years, George and Norma have continued to set an example for our community, not only

through their dedication to each other, but also to their faith as devoted members of the Countryside Bible Church.

George and Norma are currently 98 and 97 years old, respectively, and are still strong in their health as well as their love for each other.

With over 100 descendants, the Carpenters have left a tremendous mark on the community and beyond. I would like to recognize this remarkable couple and congratulate them as they celebrate their extraordinary milestone.

□ 1330

SHOW ME THE CRIME

(Ms. CROCKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the removal of Congresswoman OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I begin by asking: What is the crime?

You see, Mr. Speaker, this is a question that many in this country have been asking over the last week: What is the crime?

Now, many were referring to Tyre Nichols, but I am asking this question as it relates to Congresswoman OMAR.

Was her so-called crime allegedly committing fraud in Brazil?

Was her so-called crime allegedly breaking campaign finance laws during her election to Congress?

Was her so-called crime stealing from a roommate?

Was her so-called crime defrauding and outright lying to her constituents?

No, it was none of the above. These are crimes that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have no qualms in countenancing when it is politically expedient.

I ask again: What is the crime?

There are those who have been accused of and/or under investigation for participating in attacking our very democracy here on January 6, and they have been seated on committees.

Here we are with our first African-born Member of Congress, who has not been accused of the above crimes or any crime, and we are wasting taxpayer dollars debating her removal from her duly appointed position on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I ask again, Mr. Speaker: What is her crime?

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the removal of Congresswoman OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee and I begin by asking what is the crime?

You see this is a question that many in this country have been asking over the last week. What is the crime? Now many were referring to Tyre Nichols, but I am asking this question as it relates to Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR.

Was her so-called crime allegedly committing fraud in Brazil?

Was her so-called crime allegedly breaking campaign finance laws during her election to Congress?

Was her so-called crime stealing from a roommate?

Was her so-called crime defrauding and outright lying to her constituents?

NO. None of the above.

But these are crimes that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have no qualm in countenancing when it is politically expedient.

So again I ask, what is the crime?

There are those that have been accused of and or under investigation for participating in attacking our very democracy here on January 6th and they have been seated on committees.

So here we are with our first African-born Member of Congress who has not been accused of the above-crimes or any other crimes and we are wasting taxpayer dollars debating her removal from her duly appointed position on Foreign Affairs.

So I ask again—what is the crime?

I certainly hope my colleagues across the aisle will do more than claim the moral high road and actually take the moral high road and acknowledge the hypocrisy and do what is right. The country is tired of the consistent double standards.

Finally, while I am still unclear of what the alleged crime is, I sure hope Rep. OMAR's so-called "crime" isn't the same as Tyre's.

RECOGNIZING ISABEL BLOOM SHOP

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Isabel Bloom shop in Davenport, Iowa, and what would be the 115th birthday of sculptor Isabel Bloom.

The original Isabel Bloom was a Davenport native who attended the Art Institute of Chicago and the Vogue School of Fashion. She and her husband married in 1938 before settling in Davenport with their three children in the early 1940s.

In 1963, Isabel and her husband opened a small studio in Davenport's East Village. Bloom received multiple awards for her ceramics but perfected garden art to sell in her store. Because it was sturdy and weather resistant, her preferred base was concrete.

Though ownership has since changed, and the Isabel Bloom shop has continued to grow, the current owners, Donna Young, Cathy Nevins, and Bill Barrett, have stayed true to Bloom's original vision: to create art that brings comfort and joy to their community. As an owner of a few Isabel Bloom pieces myself, I can say their vision rings true.

Congratulations to the Isabel Bloom shop. I wish them many more years of creativity, friendship, and success.

REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO ADDRESS VIOLENT RHETORIC

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H. Res. 76, re-

moving Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Instead of focusing on real issues impacting American families, Republican leadership is attempting to exact political revenge.

The effort to remove Representative OMAR is inconsistent with previous actions taken by the House to remove Members from committees. In the past, this has only been used for Members who incited violence against other Members, and those removals received bipartisan support.

This bill is partisan, hypocritical legislation that ignores Republicans' constant refusal to address the violent rhetoric, election denialism, and extreme ideology among their own Conference.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to oppose this bill.

CHALLENGES FACING RURAL SMALL BUSINESSES

(Mr. MOONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House resoundingly passed my bipartisan bill, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act.

Rural small businesses face unique challenges that big city businesses do not. Nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population lives in rural areas, yet businesses in rural areas raised under 2 percent of total capital over the last 3 years.

My home State of West Virginia is a very rural State where no city has a population greater than 50,000 people. My legislation simply requires the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to identify and report to Congress those challenges rural small businesses face when trying to access our capital markets.

My bill will make it easier for Congress to do our jobs to make sure rural small businesses, like those in West Virginia, are not left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Senate takes this bill up very soon.

HONORING FRANCIS "BILLY" RAYMOND

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Billy Raymond, a letter carrier in my hometown.

In October, Francis Raymond, better known as Billy, will celebrate 30 years of carrying mail along the same postal route.

Billy is well known to residents on his longtime Delaware County route and vice versa. Billy knows the names of the kids and dogs on his route, and he greets them on his rounds.

Four years ago, Billy was honored as a member of the prestigious Million Mile Club. That club celebrates postal workers who have safely driven over 1 million miles or served the Postal Service for more than 30 years.

The United States Postal Service plays a critical role for our country, connecting family, friends, businesses, and government agencies across the Nation, and Billy Raymond is a critical part of that connection in Pennsylvania's Fifth District.

February 4 is Thank a Letter Carrier Day, so I want to thank Billy Raymond for his dedication and to extend a broader thank-you to all the hard-working postal workers serving at the 60 post offices across my district.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my colleagues in celebrating National Girls and Women in Sports Day.

Our female athletes deserve a level playing field in competitive sports. Unfortunately, that is under attack today by the far left.

The far left's gender interpretation has created chaos in women's sports. Biological men who would otherwise not be competitive in male sports can now identify as women and dominate girls' sports. Time and again, we have seen biological men win championships in women's and girls' swimming, running, and wrestling.

By distorting reality, the left has made a mockery of competitive sports and has forced many talented female athletes to watch as their dreams are being crushed by biological males.

Mr. Speaker, whatever happened to the fight for Title IX so women's sports and activities could be on their own and have equal opportunity?

It is time for logic and reason to return to the discussion. Biological men have no place competing in women's sports.

We have gender-specific sports for a reason: Men and women are biologically different. That is not news.

Women and girls deserve to have their own women-only sports.

FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. NICKEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, seven Jewish worshippers were murdered in cold blood outside a synagogue in Jerusalem.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, this was no random act of violence. This was a heinous and cowardly attack rooted in hate, bigotry, and anti-Semitism.

In the face of such evil, it is imperative that we come together not as Democrats or Republicans but as Americans committed to fighting against anti-Semitism and defending the sacred relationship between the United States and Israel.

"Never again" is more than a mere hashtag for social media. It is a solemn oath.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to act against anti-Semitism wherever it is or whomever it comes from.

FIGHTING BIGOTRY AND ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. SANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate my colleagues on voting to remove Representative ILHAN OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Agreeing to H. Res. 76 sends a strong message that we support Israel and the Jewish community.

I urge the 118th Congress to now stand together, proudly upholding every single American—no matter race, pedigree, religion, nor creed—as no less American than their neighbor; that Jewish Americans are patriotic Americans; and that we all have a role in fighting bigotry and anti-Semitism in our country.

We must make sure that the House of Representatives reflects such principles as a united body.

GOVERNOR DESANTIS' WAR ON EDUCATION

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because while we wasted our time on ridiculous resolutions, there are real and present attacks on freedom and democracy happening in my home State of Florida at the hands of our Governor, Ron DeSantis.

This week, our Governor launched a full-scale, fascist attack on a small and very important institution of higher learning, the New College of Florida.

In his quest to stoke culture war after culture war, Governor DeSantis stacked the board of trustees with ultraconservative lapdogs, who immediately fired the New College president and are now vowing a hostile takeover that will cause harm to the thousands of young, queer, and people of color who formerly considered New College a safe haven.

I know this school, and I love this school.

Governor DeSantis is waging a war on education.

We have to be clear: This isn't freedom. The people of Florida and the students of Florida will not let this happen without a fight.

HONORING FARMINGTON'S ROGUE ROBOTICS

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I am here to recognize the Farmington High School Robotics Team, an impressive group of students, known as the Rogue Robotics, who exemplify the spirit of giving in Farmington.

About 5 years ago, the team received a message from Cillian Jackson's father. Cillian is a young boy living in Farmington, Minnesota, who was born with a genetic condition that makes it hard for him to get around. His father reached out to the team to see if they would be interested in building a custom wheelchair for him.

This talented robotics team took on the challenge and built a wheelchair for Cillian. Over the past 5 years, they have built six more custom wheelchairs free of charge for children with disabilities across our community.

Each member of the Rogue Robotics team has used their talents and expertise to serve our community, and I am tremendously impressed by their talent, hard work, and dedication.

Our future in Minnesota is strong with these kids. I thank them for showing us what selfless service looks like.

ADDRESSING OUR NATION'S MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, we can't truly address the mental health crisis in this country without addressing the stigma head-on. For that reason, I rise today to say that I am one of the millions of Americans who balance day-to-day life with managing anxiety and depression.

It isn't always easy for me to share my struggles with mental health, but I know that facing mental health challenges does not make you weak. It makes you human, and it gives others permission and courage to also speak openly.

We have to change the national conversation so that we can pull together bipartisan support to finally address our mental health crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to turn their attention to our country's growing mental health crisis.

Addressing mental health gets to the root of some of our country's most challenging issues. The issues do not exist within a vacuum. They touch education; they touch housing; and they touch substance use disorder.

I will not stop bringing up this issue until our communities feel heard and receive the support they desperately need.

□ 1345

HONORING DR. NOA EMMETT
AUWAE ALULI

(Ms. TOKUDA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Dr. Noa Emmett Auwae Aluli, a pillar in the Native Hawaiian community who passed away on November 30, 2022, at the age of 78.

Born and raised in Kailua on the island of Oahu, Dr. Aluli was one of five Native Hawaiians in the first graduating class of the University of Hawaii's School of Medicine.

Even in the final days before his passing, Dr. Aluli mentored aspiring doctors, made house calls, and provided care to all generations, from keiki to kupuna.

Dr. Aluli was also a leader of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, forcing an end to the bombing practices on the island of Kaho'olawe and its return to the State of Hawaii.

I will work to continue his legacy to ensure access to healthcare in rural communities and strengthen pathways to health professions.

This weekend, I will fly to Molokai to celebrate his life with his extended 'ohana. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the legacy of a visionary, Dr. Emmett Aluli.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Black History Month.

It is particularly meaningful to me this year because I am so honored to represent the great people of North Carolina's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to celebrate the integral roles that African Americans have played in every aspect of American life. I stand on the shoulders of giants who came before me despite the obstacles in their way and the glass ceilings they had to shatter.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the ideals of Black History Month, I am reminded of the legacy of my predecessors, like the Honorable Eva M. Clayton, the first Black woman to represent North Carolina in the Congress. She and others, all fighting the good fight of faith to ensure young boys and girls can thrive in eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, this moment is about taking a look at the past so that we can better shape tomorrow.

COVID STILL IMPACTS MANY

(Ms. PRESSLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to these cruel efforts to terminate emergency declarations for COVID-19.

We are still very much in the midst of a public health crisis. Moreover, one in five adults who have had COVID-19 are suffering from prolonged health impacts known as long COVID.

Those living with long COVID experience debilitating symptoms which impede their daily lives, from fatigue, cognitive dysfunction, muscle contractions, and heart palpitations. These symptoms are often hard to diagnose, leaving millions feeling as though their pain is invisible.

In Massachusetts' Seventh District, I hear these stories daily. Abruptly ending these public health declarations would jeopardize the health insurance of vulnerable community members, leaving many without barriers to care that quite literally threaten their lives.

As we strive for a healthcare system and an economy that works for all, it is imperative that we center the voices of COVID long-haulers still reeling from this pandemic.

EMBRACING AMERICA'S
DIVERSITY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the month of February that has been designated to not only educate but to embrace and confirm the wonderment of America's diversity, as we would in every single important aspect of American life, and it is from our Native Americans to our immigrants of the 1800s and 1900s and even today.

African Americans have their own special history, and so it is very important to rise today to speak specifically about H.R. 40, the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act. That legislation should be passed. It should be an executive order. It connotes the trajectory of the history of those who fought in every war, who shed their blood for this Nation, but walked in a second-class citizenship, but yet come today to educate and to have people embrace the richness of their history so that we can reconcile and heal.

That is what the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals is. It is about repairing. Added to that is the Emancipation National Historic Trail, which would create a historic pathway from Galveston to Houston to talk about the pathway of slaves.

Mr. Speaker, we are one country with many voices. Let us all be heard.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS
TO GOVERNING BOARD OF THE
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment pursuant to section 4(d) of House Resolution 5, 118th Congress, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individuals to serve as the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Nominated by the Speaker after consultation with the minority leader:

Mr. Paul D. Vinovich, District of Columbia, Chair

Mr. Leon Acton Westmoreland, Georgia

Ms. Karen L. Haas, Maryland

Nominated by the minority leader after consultation with the Speaker:

Mr. Michael D. Barnes, Florida, Co-Chair

Mr. William Paul Luther, Minnesota

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Texas

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: I am honored to be offered the opportunity to serve in the House Science, Space and Technology Committee for the 118th Congress. I was proud to have been chosen to temporarily serve in this Committee for several months during the 117th Congress. Unfortunately, at this time I am unable to accept this position giving the time conflicts with my two other Committee assignments. Therefore, I respectfully request to be removed from the House Science, Space and Technology Committee.

Sincerely,

JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

OUR MORAL IMPERATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise.

I rise with a message related to the month. This is, indeed, Black History Month. But I rise with a message that goes far beyond this month, a message that carries with it a moral imperative to do certain things that are on the conscience agenda.

Today, I will first thank the leadership for allowing me to have this time,

this privilege to come to the floor and speak on these issues. I am grateful to the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

I am grateful because it is a rare privilege that one is accorded when one can stand in the well of the Congress and literally speak to the world. Each time I do it, Mr. Speaker, I ask myself, could you have ever imagined this happening to you? And the answer is always the same. Never.

So I don't take for granted this privilege that I have, and I am honored to stand here and represent the 9th Congressional District of Texas, but as a United States Congressman, I do represent everyone in the country because my votes impact the entirety of the Nation.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about several issues that are our moral imperative. These issues will include, first, August 20 as an annual day wherein we will recognize slavery remembrance. We want to inculcate this into the fiber and fabric of our country.

Slavery Remembrance Day is important because it is unlike any other day. There are many holidays in this country, and I recognize them, I have no quarrel with them, but in this country we have certain days that are set aside for us to remember certain events, certain events that have been similar moments in time:

9/11, a similar moment in time, a day to be remembered;

Pearl Harbor, the bombing of Pearl Harbor, December 7, a similar moment in time, a day to be remembered;

The Holocaust, a similar moment in time that has impacted the rest of time, should be remembered.

All of these are remembrance days, days that we have set aside in this country to remember.

Well, August 20, 1619, the White Lion landed—docked, if you will—at Point Comfort, and the White Lion had on it 20 persons of African ancestry, 20 people who were traded. They traded cargo. They had other things that were desired by the colonists, and they traded, they exchanged these things, but they also had 20 people that were exchanged for goods that they desired.

These 20 people became the persons that we know as slaves, slaves who were among the first, if not the first, in this country. There may be some debate about some other circumstance, but generally speaking, August 20, 1619, is acknowledged as the date that slavery had its ugly face shown in our country.

August 20, 1619, 20 people, human beings treated like cattle called chattels. Treated like cattle called chattels, chattel slavery. We want to commemorate their lives and all of the millions of lives that followed, commemorate their lives, and commemorate their contributions to the success of this country.

America is a great country, but it is great because of these humble hands. There were others who contributed to

the greatness, and they have been acknowledged, and many are going to be acknowledged, but the humble hands of slaves have not been properly acknowledged for what they have done to make America the great nation that it is.

These humble hands helped to construct this Capitol. They helped to raise the Statue of Freedom that is on top of the Capitol. These humble hands helped to build roads and bridges. They planted the crops. They harvested. They literally were the means by which the Nation was fed.

These persons were worked, some of them, for their entire lives without remuneration, without compensation. They were kept alive. They were given clothing; they were given food; they were given the necessities of life only such that many of them could continue to slave their lives away.

We don't recognize them for what they have done for this country. The truth is, we revile them. We revile the slaves, those who were enslaved to be more appropriate. We revile them and we revere the enslavers.

□ 1400

Confederate soldiers have been revered across the length and breadth of this country.

Confederate soldiers who fought to maintain slavery have been honored and celebrated and appreciated.

Confederate soldiers who took the lives of many people, many of whom were not slaves, in the Civil War.

Confederate soldiers have been honored, celebrated, and appreciated, but not so with the enslaved persons who are the foundational mothers and fathers and children of this country. They haven't been properly recognized.

I mentioned that the Confederate soldiers have been lionized by having their names placed on schools and statues around the country. There is no statue honoring Nat Turner, no statue that I know of; there may be one or two someplace that is unknown to me. Those who fought to liberate the slaves have been demonized.

I remember well what I was taught when I was in grade school, how Nat Turner was a bad man. Nat Turner was a liberator. How John Brown was crazy; he was a White man who was a liberator. We have been taught to demonize the liberators, lionize those who would maintain slavery, and literally overlook, marginalize—literally try as best as we can to reshape history as it relates to those who were enslaved.

Here is how far we have gone with this.

In 1956, this Congress, the Congress of the United States of America accorded a Congressional Gold Medal to Confederate soldiers. The Congress of the United States of America honored Confederate soldiers. Never has this Congress bestowed any honor on the enslaved.

It is almost impossible for people of good will to comprehend that such a

thing occurred and is still occurring because we still have places around the country where Confederate soldiers are being lionized, but the slaves have not been recognized. No recognition, appreciable recognition for the slaves, the people who helped build the country, foundational mothers and fathers of the country, born into slavery.

Babies were slaves, for edification purposes.

Babies. Babies were slaves.

If you were born the child of a slave, you were a slave at birth. You lived your entire life as a slave. You died as a slave.

At some point this wrong has to be addressed. I believe that it should be addressed by according the slaves, the persons who were enslaved—they didn't place themselves in this condition—I believe that it should be addressed by according them a Congressional Gold Medal just as we accorded the Confederate soldiers who sought to maintain slavery a Congressional Gold Medal. That is not asking too much of the country.

In this Congress, we are going to give Congressional Gold Medals to people. Yes, last Congress we did. Why can't we give a Congressional Gold Medal to those who were enslaved?

Oh, because that happened centuries ago.

Because they are no longer with us.

Well, we have accorded Congressional Gold Medals posthumously. This would not be the first time.

We have done it for the code talkers, the Tuskegee Airmen, the soldiers who died in Afghanistan. We have done it.

The question is, do we have the decency to do for the people who helped build this country what we have done for so many others? Do we have the decency?

I believe that we can and we should do this. It would be historic but it would be meaningful to a good many people. It would say that we respect those people. We regret what happened to them but we respect them and we respect them enough to recognize their lives, not just the work, not the building of the country, but their lives that were sacrificed.

I believe it can be done. I believe it should be done. And I'm not alone in my belief. We opened the letter up and started circulating it today.

I will read the names of the persons who have similar beliefs. These are persons who are already on as original cosponsors and we will close the opportunity at the end of Black History Month. It is open now to everyone this Black History Month. This is a piece of Black history, a seminal piece of Black history.

I will tell you who agrees that a Congressional Gold Medal ought to be accorded to persons whose lives were sacrificed to make America the great country it is.

First on the list is the Honorable MAXINE WATERS; the Honorable BENNIE THOMPSON, the Honorable SHEILA JACKSON LEE, the Honorable DANNY DAVIS, the Honorable JIM MCGOVERN.

For fear that someone may just be tuning in or starting to follow what we are doing, I am announcing the names of persons who have allowed their names to be associated with the Congressional Gold Medal legislation that we will be filing at the end of this Black History Month.

I will continue with the names:

The Honorable BRAD SHERMAN, the Honorable BARBARA LEE, the Honorable EMANUEL CLEAVER, the Honorable YVETTE CLARKE, the Honorable HANK JOHNSON, the Honorable GERRY CONNOLLY, the Honorable KWEISI MFUME, the Honorable DAVID CICILLINE, the Honorable JOAQUIN CASTRO, the Honorable MARK VEASEY, the Honorable PETE AGUILAR, the Honorable TED LIEU, the Honorable ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, the Honorable COLIN ALLRED, the Honorable LIZZIE FLETCHER, the Honorable SYLVIA GARCIA, the Honorable ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ, the Honorable ILHAN OMAR, the Honorable AYANNA PRESSLEY, the Honorable TROY CARTER, the Honorable GREG CASAR, the Honorable JASMINE CROCKETT, the Honorable BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN.

I trust that there would be more names that I would be permitted to announce at a future point in time.

Remember, historic legislation, original cosponsorship closes at the end of Black History Month, the last day. It will close at the end of this month. This legislation is designed to be brought to the attention of the House this month. So we will close it and we will file it on the last day of this month.

I believe that should we do this, and we should, if we do this, I believe that it will make a difference in the lives of all people in this country, because I think that in large part, the reason we had a person of African ancestry assaulted by other persons of African ancestry who are a part of the constabulary, police officers, is because there is little respect for Black lives. Not as much respect for Black lives.

We say all lives matter. If we say that, then we have to say Black lives matter. You can't say all lives matter and not say Black lives matter. They do.

I do not believe that if that young man had been of European ancestry, what we would call an Anglo or White, whichever you prefer—I, quite frankly, don't like saying White—but if he had been an Anglo, a person of European ancestry, those officers wouldn't have behaved that way. They would not have disrespected his life to the extent that they disrespected that young man of African ancestry's life.

We have got to respect Black lives. If you say they matter, then you respect them.

And for further edification purposes, this is not the first time. If anybody thinks this is the last, you are mistaken. I want it to be the last. I don't want it to ever occur again, but it can and likely will because we don't respect Black lives to the same extent as many others, and we should.

This will go a long way toward our saying to the world: Black lives ought to be respected. I believe that Black lives when properly respected will not be abused as was the case with that young man.

What they did to him is unthinkable. I would say unforgivable but my religious teachings don't allow me to say that. I would say it but we forgive according to my religiosity. We forgive. But I assure you, it is the kind of thing you never forget. I have memory for a reason, to remember so that I can shape the future.

Black lives do matter, and I would like to think that we can pass this first thing on our list on this conscience agenda, the inculcating of August 20 annually as Slavery Remembrance Day.

I will move on to the next item on the list. All of these items are important. Some would say that some items are more important than the others but they are all important.

By the way, there are many more things that will be added to this list. This is not exhaustive of the things that are a moral imperative for this conscience agenda.

I have talked about the August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day and I talked about awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved. The third item that I have listed is removing the name of Richard Russell from the Russell Senate Office Building.

Richard Russell was a self-proclaimed white supremacist. I don't go in the Russell Senate Office Building. I think I respect myself enough not to go in the Russell Senate Office Building. Others do what they may.

And I assure you, if that office building had on it a name associated with the Third Reich, lots of other people wouldn't go in too.

□ 1415

We would take that name off of that building. What Richard Russell did to people of color is not only sinful, it is so shameful as to not reward him with placing his name on a building paid for with tax dollars, maintained with tax dollars, knowing that people of color of necessity have to go in and out of the building.

Do you have no respect for us? Do you not care how we feel about things? Is it just another thing that we will get around to when we feel like it?

When things are harmful to us, our psyche, our well-being, can we not say when they should cease to exist? Do you have to always set the timetable for the people who suffer?

What is wrong with the Senate? The United States Senate can change this. Take his name off.

Richard Russell fought antilynching legislation. Richard Russell was the father of the Southern Manifesto. The man called himself a white supremacist.

What is wrong with us? Why do we disrespect Black people to this extent?

The Senate ought to immediately take it up, but it won't. This is Black History Month. It would be a great time to do it, but it won't.

There are people hiding behind, "Well, who do we name it after? Who do we honor? What name do you put on it?" I am not asking you to put Nat Turner's name on it. I am not asking you to put John Brown's name on it. I am not asking you to put Dr. King's name on it, Rosa Parks' name on it, Harriet Tubman's.

I am not asking you to put any name on it other than the name it had before it became the Russell Senate Office Building. That name was the Old Senate Office Building. Revert to the name it had, and then take all the time you desire, my dear brothers and sisters. Take as much time as God allows, ad infinitum. Go beyond the end of time if you so desire.

Richard Russell's name won't be there ad infinitum. It won't be there beyond the end of time. We will have done more than the right thing.

You can do the right thing. That would be a part of it, but we will do more than the right thing if we take his name off.

We will have done the righteous thing, the righteous thing. His name ought not be there. Richard Russell, notorious bigot, notorious white supremacist, his name ought not be on that building.

At some point in time, at some point along this infinite continuum that we call time, we all are going to have to account for our time.

Those of you who had it within your power to change these things, you are going to have to account for your time. At some point on the infinite continuum, you will account for it.

You will account for holding in your hands the ability to make righteous change and deciding that you will do it when you get good and ready and when it benefits you.

You ought to be concerned about the people adversely impacted and how it would benefit them as opposed to how it would benefit you.

The minister talked about the Good Samaritan today. The Good Samaritan didn't ask the question, "What will happen to me if I cross over and help this person who has been beset upon by thieves?" That wasn't the question. The Good Samaritan wanted to know, "What will happen to him if I don't do it?"

Senate of the United States of America, ask what will happen to the many people who have to suffer knowing that there is a racist name on a Senate office building that is paid for with their tax dollars.

If the tables were turned, and he insulted European Anglos to the same extent that he has insulted Black people, his name wouldn't be there. They would have removed it long ago.

It is time for the name to come off the building. Let it revert to the Old Senate Office Building.

The fourth thing on the agenda: Enacting the Securities and Exchange Attonement Act.

Friends, our research has shown that financial institutions engaged in the slave trade—banks. Many of the big banks now had predecessor institutions, banks that literally, actually, made loans to people and allowed those loans to be secured with enslaved people, enslaved people treated like cattle, called chattels, like a piece of property, like you secure a loan now with a piece of property. They secured the loans with enslaved people and made money doing it.

Insurance companies' predecessor institutions literally insured enslaved people just as you would insure cattle, a horse, a cow. They insured them and made money.

They need to atone. They need to atone. Attonement has not been defined in the sense of "do a specific thing." One institution has made an effort, but there has to be atonement. There has to be some sort of atonement for that.

I assure you, if the tables were turned, if Anglos had been treated in the numbers and the same way, in a similar fashion to the way people of color were treated, Anglos would be demanding atonement.

I assure you. It is not even debatable. You would. You would. By the way, I would be there with you. I would stand with you because it would be the righteous thing to do.

I would stand with you if the tables were turned on any of these issues because it would be the righteous thing to do.

I plan to proceed with this legislation. We will be filing it in this Congress.

Finally: Establishing the department of reconciliation. We have not reconciled in this country.

By the way, I am of the opinion that there are many people who just don't care. They don't care. But there are many others who do, who do.

Those who care, people of good will, they know that we need to do more to reconcile. We need to cover this moral imperative.

We have a Department of Education with Under Secretaries of Education; a Department of Labor, Under Secretaries of Labor; a Department of Commerce.

Why, then, can we not have a department, a department of reconciliation; a department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation and under secretaries, structured such that it will deal with the moral imperatives; a department of reconciliation such that at the end of the day, when one President leaves office and another comes in, the work of the department continues, just as the Department of Labor continues, the Department of Commerce continues? One President coming and leaving does not change the work of any of these departments.

It is not going to be easy to complete the moral imperative, the conscience

agenda. It is not going to be easy, but it is something that we must do.

We are not going to change history. Those who desire to no longer teach what actually happened to people in this country—there are people in Texas now who would have slavery become "involuntary relocation." That is true, "involuntary relocation."

Kidnapping? Involuntary relocation. Murder, rape? Involuntary relocation. Separating families at the auction block? Involuntary relocation.

No, you are not going to change history. You are not. There are people who want to, under some specious theory that the people who want to teach history are somehow wanting to harm the country by telling the truth.

Now, we are a country that believes in truth. We preach truth in this country. Somewhere it is written, "You shall know truth, and the truth will set you free."

There is a certain amount of freedom associated with actualizing, realizing, the truth. We have to know the truth. You are not going to be able to hide it. But there are people who would say that by teaching truth, we are going to harm the country.

What about the people who suffered and still suffer as a result of the truth not being told? People have to know what happened.

Black History Month is not nearly enough time to explain what happened. We pick out certain things that happened, certain meaningful moments in time, but that is not Black history.

Black history is more than the civil rights movement. It really is. It is more than the history of Africans in the Americas.

Yes, Black history is American history, but it is also world history. It is world history. Just as the history of others who are global, they have a global history, too.

I remember, in my history book, there was an indication that the reason the nations or countries in Africa were not mentioned in world history was because they made little contribution to history. I had to grow up with that—little contribution to history.

Friends—I say "friends," and I am very sincere when I say it. I consider people friends who may not consider me a friend.

□ 1430

Friends, or as Dr. King might say it, brothers and sisters, we must reconcile. We will not reconcile without some structured department, something that has no end in sight. The end would be when reconciliation is ultimately achieved.

We need this department of reconciliation. The country needs it. It will benefit us all. It will make the country a better place.

Not everybody wants it. Not everybody wants to see the change in the status quo.

I know this is a very difficult thing for many people to embrace, and I am

very much aware of what Voltaire called to our attention, and it impacts many people. He reminded us that it is dangerous to be right in affairs where established men are wrong. It is dangerous to be right. Many people, they understand that, and because they understand that, they avoid this.

This is a righteous agenda. There is nothing on here that cannot be done and should not be done. Everything on here is a part of the righteous agenda.

Nothing wrong with inculcating August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day because of what happened to the slaves, just as we have a 9/11 remembrance, just as we have a Pearl Harbor remembrance, a Holocaust remembrance—by the way, all recognized by the Congress. That would be the House and Senate, Congress as the House and Senate, not just the House, all recognized.

I do confess this, and I should have mentioned it earlier, but it is never too late to speak truth. The President of the United States has acknowledged August 20, has acknowledged Slavery Remembrance Day, the Honorable Joe Biden.

The House passed this resolution, by the way. Many Members are not aware of it. We did pass a resolution honoring August 20. I don't know what the Senate will do, but I am at a point where I just believe we need to go on and commemorate the day. Just commemorate the day.

Nobody gets paid. I am not asking does anybody get paid. Nobody should be paid. This is a day of commemoration, not celebration. No celebrations. I don't want the stores to give discounts, Slavery Remembrance Day discounts. That is not what this is about. This is sacred. This is not secular.

This, August 20, nothing wrong with that. Nothing wrong with it. The President has acknowledged it.

If I just may say so, the President, in his efforts to acknowledge that Black lives matter, and do so in a very positive way, the President appointed an African-American female to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, something that could have been done by many others but never achieved. He did it.

Now, if anybody thinks I am going to forget that the President did something as significant as that—see, it may not be important to other people, but to me it is probably one of the most important things that he has done. I will be eternally grateful, and there are a lot of other people who will be equally as grateful.

So, there is nothing wrong with this August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day. Nothing wrong with according, giving, a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved people who built the country, laid the foundation for the economic success of the country. Nothing wrong with that.

If we can do it for the Confederate soldiers, surely we can do it for the enslaved people born into slavery, lived as slaves, many of them, and died as slaves.

Nothing wrong with removing the name of a self-proclaimed white supremacist from a building paid for with tax dollars.

Nothing wrong with saying that these companies, mega companies, nothing wrong with saying that these mega companies which profited enormously from the slave trade—nothing wrong with saying they should atone.

Good Christians understand atonement. People of good will understand atonement. All religions address atonement in some way. Nothing wrong with atonement.

Wanting to reconcile? Having a department of reconciliation, how does that hurt a country wherein we see circumstances necessitating reconciliation, our moral imperative?

Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor, it is a privilege, to have this freedom of speech. Freedom of speech may be the hallmark of our democracy. We don't have to agree. That is what freedom of speech is all about, freedom to say and not be persecuted for having said.

I am grateful to have this opportunity to speak without fear of persecution. I could be wrong, but I am not afraid. I am not afraid, and I am grateful.

I love my country. I try to conclude by saying this. I love my country. I salute the flag. Yes, I say the Pledge of Allegiance. I sing the national anthem. I stand when I sing it. I place my hand on my heart when I sing it. I place my hand on my heart when I say the Pledge of Allegiance. But I also defend those who choose not to.

That is the greatness of America. The greatness of America is not in my standing and saluting and singing. The greatness is in allowing those who choose not to. That is the greatness of the country, that we can accept those who would not do what others do, those who would say, "Look, I am not an automaton. I am not going to march in lockstep. I choose to take a different path."

I defend their right to do so. I do so because I love my country.

God bless you, Mr. Speaker. God bless the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IMPORTANCE OF FREE SPEECH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to use the full 60 minutes, but first, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the wonderful chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

DENOUNCING SOCIALISM

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my great friend from Wisconsin, who serves on the Education and the Workforce Committee, and is a very valu-

able member of that committee, as well as the Oversight and Accountability Committee.

Mr. Speaker, today, the House rightfully condemned and denounced socialism in all forms and resolved to oppose socialist policies.

As the Bible says in Proverbs 14, "All hard work brings a profit, but mere talk leads only to poverty."

Socialism is mere talk. Socialism is the idea that if you work hard, your neighbor will enjoy the fruits of your labor.

Socialist regimes, in just the last 100 years, have impoverished, enslaved, starved, and even killed over 100 million people. This is a horrific cost borne by far, far too many.

Socialism, no matter its form, will never have a place in our Republic.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I guess, after hearing the last speaker, I should kind of readjust my remarks and comment about the importance of free speech and the current flight from free speech which we have going on in the United States.

I have here a little graph, which I viewed with total alarm when my staff was able to come up with it. Of course, freedom of speech takes many forms in our society: the ability to write books, the ability to get on the radio, and now the ability to post things you want on the internet.

I hope my good friend from Texas looks at this—he left the floor right now—and sees how precarious the right to free speech is in America today.

We look here, and there is a question: The U.S. Government should take steps to protect false info online, even if it limits freedom of information.

Of course, we all can disagree about a lot of things. We can disagree on politics. We can disagree on elections. We can disagree on medical facts. That is why when we have something wrong with us medically, we sometimes get a second opinion, because one doctor thinks different than the other.

Of course, we all know people, you know: Should I take the shot? Should I not take the shot? Should I get surgery? Should I not get the surgery? Should I get remdesivir? Should I not get remdesivir? A lot of questions are up in the air.

There was a time when it could have had an effect on an election if the people found out that Hunter Biden took a lot of money from people in other countries and maybe had an underlying goal.

The question is, is free speech what this country is about or not?

With the Democratic Party—and this alarms me because I was a Democrat until I was 20 years old, and I thought Democrats were out in front on free speech and Republicans were the staid people.

We have a situation right now, over the last few years, in which 65 percent of the Democrats, a clear majority, almost 2 to 1: The U.S. Government should take steps to restrict false info

online even if this restricts freedom of information.

Only 28 percent of Republicans do.

Now, this graph shocks me. This weekend, I am going to be speaking to some Republicans back in the district. I will tell you, I am going to tell them how disappointed I am that 28 percent of the Republicans responding to the poll apparently don't want freedom of information.

I would hope my colleague from Texas goes back home and explodes at the people back home that 65 percent of the Democrats, or people leaning Democrats, want to restrict the free flow of information.

You could say they only want to prevent false things from being put out there, but, of course, who determines what is false and what is true?

If you look at the next one, another sign of if you believe in free speech or not: Should tech companies take steps to restrict false info online even if it limits freedom of information?

We all know things that some people agree with and some people don't agree with, and sometimes things we once thought were false turn out to be true.

Here again, it scares me. The Democrats when I was a Democrat and 20 years old, I will tell you, wouldn't have thought this way, but the Democrat Party has changed a lot. Seventy-six percent think tech companies should restrict false info even if it limits freedom of information. Only 37 percent of the Republicans feel that way. That is a very scary thing, scary for our country.

It comes down to what I think is the scariest thing of all: the way people think. It is not even things that the governments do. I don't know if we have bad schools out there or whatever, but the way people think is kind of scary.

□ 1445

We know in Canada, to the north of us, which we thought was kind of a country like America, right now, they crack down on churches, if maybe they disagree with the party line on sexual behavior.

We mentioned in the last election, things began to come out about Hunter Biden taking money from foreign outfits, presumably just being given money because of the access he had to his dad. Oops, better not let that out there online, better not talk about that on TV. Oh, my goodness, that might affect the way people think.

So we have this restriction going on right now, like I said, on the COVID stuff. I don't know the degree to which it is influenced by campaign contributions from companies like Pfizer. I don't know whether it is the pride of the public health establishment.

But we are entering into an era in this country in which we are not going to be able to say certain things unless the American public realizes that the First Amendment is borderline absolute. The fact that such a huge party,

overwhelming majorities, have no problem with know-it-alls in the government restricting what you can find online, is very scary.

I hope and pray that the American public wakes up on this dangerous trend. I know we are late here on Thursday. I hope my friend who just got done speaking weighs in here.

I will talk to Republicans this week-end, but I really hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle come down strongly with their rank and file that apparently is against free speech and tell them the importance of free speech.

THE SITUATION WITH UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the next thing I am going to address is Ukraine. Again, I don't think the American public or the American press, the mainstream media, are asking the right questions on this vitally important topic.

It would be better for Ukraine, it would be better for Russia, certainly their young people, and better for the stability of the world, if a peace agreement was reached. But there are too many people in this Capitol who I don't think, for whatever reason, consider peace a priority. Among those people, I will label the Biden administration.

Eventually this war is going to come to an end. All wars come to an end eventually. The only question is: Will the war come to an end in 2023, 2024, 2027?

As the war goes on, obviously more and more people die, more and more people are injured, more and more property is destroyed. You create hard feelings such that more and more people in both Ukraine and Russia will have anger toward each other for years and years in the future.

Nevertheless, the Biden administration, I get when I talk to them, is not aggressively looking for peace. Now, the United States has obviously weighed in very heavily on this war. It is hard for anybody to believe that we would be an impartial broker. But there are countries like Turkey, like France, like Israel that can be encouraged to step in and put an end to the war going on here.

I have said before, war between any two countries, they should want to look for peace. But between these two countries, that is particularly so. It is not talked about enough.

Ukraine has the second lowest birthrate in the world. I mean, if you have the second lowest birthrate in the world, you ought to be doing all you can to protect the few young people you have for the next generation. So among all countries, Ukraine especially should be saying they want this war to end.

Russia also has a very low birth rate. If my district is any indication, I think a lot of the young Russians that are there are leaving Russia for other countries, I think in part because of the bad economy they have in Russia and because we still, despite all our foi-

bles, have a free market economy in the United States and a much more honest government.

I have no problem finding Russians in my district. Over a year ago now, when I was in the San Diego sector on the southern border, during that 2 or 3 weeks I was down there in just solely the San Diego sector, the second most common nationality coming from Mexico were Russians. Which means not only does Russia have a low birthrate, but they have a lot of their younger people with their children coming to the United States to get away from Russia.

So we have two countries that their number one priority really ought to be making sure we have as many young people as possible and making sure they have more children, or these two great cultures, Ukraine and Russia, are going to end. Instead, this war goes on.

Like I said, for these two countries, it ought to be especially easy to find some sort of compromise and stop the killing.

It is especially important, to not only just stop the killing right now, but we have got to remember, Russia has hypersonic capability and they have nuclear weapons. Maybe you can say things will go on for years and years and they will never use the weapons. I am not sure that is true. There are obviously people in this Chamber who hope that Vladimir Putin is going to be forced to step aside. There is no indication that his replacement will be more to our liking, and there is some indication that it will be worse.

So I hope the American press corps, the comatose press corps of the United States of America, spends more time asking all of the principals in that war: Are you for peace or not?

Would you negotiate for peace or not before any more people die?

And I would hope people on all sides of the aisle would be in favor of that.

There is another one that is kind of funny. When I was a Democrat, before I was 20 years old, I thought the Republican Party was the party of war. But now it is kind of the other way around. You talk to these Democrats, and they have no desire to have this thing wrap up. I hope maybe the Democrats who were around when I was in high school can step forward and say: Hey, wait a minute here. The Democrats used to be the party of peace, or at least they fancied themselves the party of peace. Maybe they never sincerely were.

THE PLIGHT OF AHMADIYYA MUSLIMS

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the next thing I would like to talk about is, in my district, I have a mosque of Ahmadiyya Muslims. They believe things different than a lot of the mainstream Shiites and Sunni Muslims believe. But that is not the major reason I bring them up today. I bring up their plight because worldwide other Muslim groups are persecuting them and sometimes killing them.

Recently, in Burkina Faso, nine men were murdered before the women and

children there. They are frequently persecuted in Pakistan. There are probably about 15 million Ahmadiyya Muslims in the world. About 4 million of those are in Pakistan. Pakistan is not exactly the most forgiving, tolerant country in the world, and it is no surprise that Ahmadiyya Muslims are sometimes murdered there.

Algeria is another country in which we have mosques, and they are not treated that well.

It is one of the wonderful traits of the United States that while we not only believe in free speech—or at least we did until recently—particularly speech is protected when it is religious in nature. It is important for all Americans to learn the lesson of what goes on in Algeria or Pakistan or Burkina Faso, that there are countries in which not only is religious speech suppressed, but people are killed for saying things that are disliked by other groups of people.

I wish my best for my friends who are Ahmadiyya Muslims. I wish the best for the mosque that they currently have in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and I hope the rest of the world is supportive of them in their plight.

THE TOPIC OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken many times from this platform about immigration, and I am going to speak about it again today, because I think it is even more important, if that is possible, than what is going on in Ukraine.

In the last month that we have information, we hit another all-time record in the number of people coming in the country. I think whether it is because they don't care or whether it is because they are for unlimited people coming here, the American press has kind of fallen asleep on this topic more than they should have.

More than a year ago, in kind of the final month, December of 2020, the final month that we had a different administration, there were about 21,000 people who came here. That was a big deal, 21,000 people coming across the southern border who probably shouldn't be here. We are now at 238,000. The all-time high, 238,000 people coming across the border. Of that 238,000, 67,000 are got-aways.

So our listeners are aware, there are two groups of people, when you hear about the number of people coming across the border. There are the people who check in with the Border Patrol. They look for the Border Patrol. "We want asylum in the United States." They probably don't have a valid asylum claim, but once we let them into the country, they disappear into the country.

There are other people called got-aways that don't check in with the Border Patrol. They are probably more dangerous, because they are more likely to have drugs with them, since they aren't turning themselves in to the Border Patrol. They are more likely to have criminal records because we don't

have an opportunity to do a background check on them and see whether they have committed crimes in the U.S. or see if they have committed crimes in Canada. The number of got-aways, more likely to have drugs with them, has gone up from 21,000 2 years ago to 67,000. It tripled.

And what do we hear from the Biden administration? Nothing.

There is another subgroup called “unaccompanied minors.” There was a time early on in the Trump administration when people were worried about families being separated, even though they were trying to keep them separated for a minimum amount of time and only when people broke the law. We have now gone from 2,000 unaccompanied minors every month to 8,000 unaccompanied minors.

Now, isn't that amazing? Minors are coming here without their parents' protection, without their parents knowing where they are?

I mean, if our goal is to keep families together, isn't the first thing we ought to do, if we find a child, is spin them around and send them back to their country of origin rather than allow them to negotiate the trip from wherever, El Salvador or Brazil or wherever, to somewhere in the United States?

I hope the American public—somebody has got to look to find it on the internet, because the mainstream media is not going to tell you—I hope they familiarize themselves with the growing number of people who are coming here who are not adequately vetted.

I want to point out something else. When we talk about the number of people coming here that aren't vetted, the other side of that coin is, once people come here and once we find out we made a mistake, once we find out that they are perhaps committing crimes, how many of those people are we kicking out of country?

That should be fairly automatic, right?

If we have people who aren't American citizens coming here and committing crimes, out they go. I mean, really nobody should be let in here illegally. But if they commit crimes, wow.

Well, what do we find? In the last year before COVID, 267,000 Americans were deported. A fair number, close to that, were deported even under Barack Obama. But about a quarter million a year illegal aliens were deported, primarily because they broke a law of some nature.

In the most recent year—and this is well into COVID, so it shouldn't have as big an effect—we are down to about 72,000. So at the same time, the number of people coming here illegally has gone up by like a factor of 10. The number of people that are being deported has dropped by about 3 quarters, there we are dealing with people who broke the law.

I was talking to a guy who was a U.S. attorney that I ran into, and he was stunned. He was a U.S. attorney at the

time. We have changed administrations. He was stunned at the new guidelines from the Biden administration, the degree to which people in the past would have been deported. It is no big deal.

So this must be a priority. The American public should wake up. I am going to blame my Republican friends, too, for a little bit.

In the last election, I think the Republicans should have spent more time talking about illegal immigration, an area where there is such a stark difference between the parties. But for whatever reason, I don't think they talked about it enough.

Now, there are so many reasons I talked about people who are criminals coming here. I am one more time going to talk about all of the illegal drugs coming across the border. There are 108,000 Americans a year dying from illegal drugs, primarily fentanyl, almost all of those coming across the southern border. Sometimes big numbers glaze over. The number of people who die of illegal drugs—I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. Every year, the number of people who die of illegal drugs is twice the number of people who died in 12 years in Vietnam. Think about that.

I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. I am old enough to remember all of the students protesting: Oh, too many people are dying, too many people are dying. And too many people were dying. But now, of illegal drugs, twice as many people die every year as died in the 12 years of the Vietnam war.

Those college students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, they ought to be marching up and down State Street, around Bascom Hall, protesting the 108,000 people who are dying and wondering what in the world their government is doing to prevent it.

Now, I think a lot of it is there is something wrong if you are taking a drug that is so powerful you could die.

□ 1500

But in any event, 108,000 deaths are too much. I suggest to all my colleagues, over the weekend, if they run into their district attorneys, if they run into their sheriffs, ask in each county how many people died last year of illegal drug overdoses.

We are way over the number of people who die in car accidents and homicides combined—way more. And if somebody dies in a car accident, it makes the paper. If somebody dies in a homicide, of course, it makes the paper. But way more people die every year of illegal drug overdoses. You don't read about that at all.

To a certain extent, I blame these 100,000 deaths not just on the politicians, and particularly President Biden who do nothing, but on our comatose press corps who are not ringing the bell, saying it is time to do something about this illegal immigration and time to do something about these illegal drugs.

Now, my final little area that I am going to address today is a bill I am introducing called the Responsible Borrowing Act.

One of the crises we have in this country is the huge number of amount of student loan debt that is out there. It is much worse than it used to be years ago. I guess a lot of the blame has to go on the universities who are selling college degrees or maybe admitting people who weren't going to get a college degree anyway, and they wind up with these huge student debts.

If you plan on paying off your debt, maybe you delay having children, maybe you never have children—what a tragedy—maybe you put off buying a house or your student loan debt is so great that your credit rating is such you can't get a loan given the amount of student debt.

I have what I would think is a minor bill, but I am shocked that it is going to be considered controversial if we bring it to the floor.

There was a time in this country—in the 1990s, I don't know if it was legal or they just weren't enforcing the law—if you were a student loan officer at a university and a student was taking out a student loan, that person was able to say, I think you are taking out too much of a loan. Maybe they would say, I think you ought to get another job. Maybe they might say, you are living too high on the hog. You are spending too much money. You do not have to take out a \$5,000 loan; you should make a go on a \$2,000 loan. Maybe they could say, given the major you are getting, you cannot expect to make enough money to pay off this loan.

Today, believe it or not, it is against the law for these loan counselors or these financial aid counselors to say, you ought not take out this loan. That is almost beyond belief. We began this little lecture by talking about free speech, and now we have a situation in which we bar loan counselors from saying you ought not take out a bigger loan.

By the way, I think across the board way too many Americans are in debt on a variety of things.

My bill will go back to the days in which financial aid administrators are able to tell students, this is going to be too much of a loan. It may feel good to get that big check in your hand when you are 20 years old, but when you are 30 years old, that debt is not going to be so great.

If you would not spend so lavishly in Congress, or would get a better degree, or maybe delay going to college for a couple years to make sure you are confident that you are going to complete a degree.

This was brought to my attention from somebody who runs a university. They were appalled with it. They have been running the university since the early 1990s and remember the good old days when they prevented students from taking out excessive student

loans by telling them, what a dumb financial decision. The good old days are gone.

Now, when supposedly we are concerned about excessive student loan debt, we tie the hands of the financial aid officers, and tell them, you cannot discourage people from taking out debt. At a minimum, shouldn't that bill just fly right through here?

I bet it won't fly right through here because, for whatever reason, too many of the universities don't like to rain on the students' parade, and tell them, oh, maybe you shouldn't go out on so many Saturday nights or maybe you should get another job bartending or waitressing or what have you. Some universities will fight this.

But I encourage my colleagues to pass the Responsible Borrowing Act and go back to the days in which the colleges cared about their students.

There are some colleges who aren't going to take advantage of this, they don't care about their students' financial health at all once they leave. It is sad to see, but I have come across it.

At least we want to give the responsible colleges the right to tell their students, hey, wait a minute, you don't have to take out any more debt.

I would like to thank you for listening to this. I hope you all learned a little bit about Ahmadiyya Muslims and a little more about the huge volume of people crossing the southern border.

I think you learned a little bit more about the huge number of people in our country, and particularly Democrats—I can't believe I was once a Democrat—who want to restrict free speech, and we have to be on the lookout for that and educate our young ones.

We learned a little bit about the Responsible Borrowing Act and how it is high time we let universities tell their students, you don't have to take out any more. We also learned a little bit how our government is not working for peace in the Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and clause (b) of Rule I of the Rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I respectfully submit the Rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 118th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. On February 1, 2023, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session for the Committee's organizational

meeting and adopted the Committee Rules by voice vote with a quorum present.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on
Transportation and Infrastructure.

RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—

(1) In general.—The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (hereinafter referred to in these as rules the “Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Subcommittees.—Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Incorporation of House Rule on Committee Procedure.—Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(b) Publication of Rules.—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chairman is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(c) Vice Chair.—The Chairman shall appoint a Vice Chair of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chair shall preside. If the Vice Chair is not present, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the last Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that month. A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) Additional Meetings.—The Chairman may call and convene, if the Chairman considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file with the Clerk of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special

meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file with the Clerk their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall be deemed to satisfy paragraph (d)(1).

(d) Notice.—

(1) Minimum Notice Period.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which members have notice thereof.

(2) Changes in Meeting Times.—A meeting may commence sooner than announced if the Chairman, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chairman shall make a public announcement of the meeting time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee meeting made under this paragraph.

(e) Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

RULE III. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS GENERALLY

(a) Minimum Period For Availability of Committee Markup Text.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make publicly available, in electronic form, the text of any legislation to be marked up at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of a meeting announcement under paragraph (d)(2) of Committee Rule II if made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House or clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(c) Meetings To Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—Except as provided under paragraph (e) of Committee Rule IV, a Committee member may address the Committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration—

(1) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(2) only for five minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this paragraph.

(e) **Participation of Members in Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings.**—All members of the Committee who are not members of a particular subcommittee may, by unanimous consent of the members of such subcommittee, participate in any subcommittee meeting or hearing. However, a member who is not a member of the subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, or raise points of order.

(f) **Member Day Hearing.**—Pursuant to section 3(h) of House Resolution 5, the Committee shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within the Committee's jurisdiction during the first session of the 118th Congress.

(g) **Broadcasting.**—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Further, pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall also maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(h) **Access to the Dais and Lounges.**—Access to the hearing rooms' daises and to the lounges adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting or hearing of the Committee unless specifically permitted by the Chairman or ranking minority member.

(i) **Use of Electronic Devices.**—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, audible sounds or vocal use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

(j) **Availability of Text of Amendments in Electronic Form.**—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment, to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chairman shall cause the text of the amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE IV. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) **Announcement of Hearing.**—

(1) **Minimum Notice Period.**—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee hearing, which may not commence earlier than the one week after such notice.

(2) **Changes in Hearing Times.**—A hearing may commence sooner than announced if the Chairman, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner or the

Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chairman shall make a public announcement of the hearing time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) **Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.**—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee hearing made under this paragraph.

(b) **Written Statement of Proposed Testimony; Oral Statement.**—

(1) **Filing of Statement.**—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) before the day of the witness' appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. The Chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may take the following actions for failure to comply with this requirement: (A) exclude such witness' written testimony from the hearing record; (B) bar such witness' oral presentation of the testimony; or (C) both (A) and (B). Each witness' oral presentation shall be limited to a summary of the written statement.

(2) **Truth in Testimony Information.**—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, in the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae, a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing, and a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing.

(3) **Availability of Information in Electronic Form.**—Statements filed under this paragraph, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears, to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) **Minority Witnesses.**—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) **Summary of Subject Matter.**—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other materials) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) **Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.**—

(1) **Opening Statements.**—

(A) **Chairman and Ranking Member.**—At a hearing of the Full Committee, the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall each be entitled to present

an oral opening statement of five minutes. At a hearing of a subcommittee, the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee shall each be entitled to present an opening statement for five minutes.

(B) **Other Members.**—At a hearing of the Full Committee or a subcommittee, other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the hearing may permit oral opening statements by other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

(2) **Questioning of Witnesses.**—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) **Procedures for Questions.**—

(1) **In General.**—A Committee member may question a witness at a hearing—

(A) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for five minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) **Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Members.**—The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) **Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Staff.**—The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) **Right to Question Witnesses Following Extended Questioning.**—Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for five minutes in accordance with subparagraph (1)(B) after the questioning permitted under subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) **Additional Hearing Procedures.**—

(1) **In General.**—Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for hearings) applies to hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) **Non-Governmental Witness.**—Pursuant to section 3(j) of House Resolution 5 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and printed

in the Congressional Record, the Chairman of the Committee may allow for the remote appearance of witnesses appearing in a non-governmental capacity.

RULE V. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND REPORTS

(a) Filing of Reports.—

(1) In General.—The Chairman of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) Requests for Reporting.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the Clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b) Quorum; Record Votes.—

(1) Quorum.—Pursuant to clause 2(h)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, a measure or recommendation may not be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

(2) Record Votes.—Pursuant to clause 3(b) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House, with respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Required Matters.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by the rules and orders of the House applicable in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

(d) Additional Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, except when the House is in session on such a day) in which to file such written and signed views in accordance with clause 2(l) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e) Activities report.—

(1) In General.—Not later than January 2nd of each odd numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee.

(2) Contents.—The report shall include—

(A) separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress;

(B) a summary of the oversight plan submitted by the Committee under clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House;

(C) a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight plan specified in subdivision (B);

(D) a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon; and

(E) a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) Filing.—After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even numbered year,

whichever occurs first, the Chairman may file the report described in subparagraph (1) with the Clerk of the House at any time and without approval of the Committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee.

(f) Other Committee Materials.—

(1) In General.—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the views of the Committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the Committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release, and distribution in accordance with paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) Documents Containing Views Other Than Member Views.—A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Disclaimer.—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(g) Availability of Publications.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

RULE VI. QUORUMS AND RECORD VOTES; POSTPONEMENT OF VOTES

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (d) of Committee Rule XII, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule V, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) Quorum for Reporting.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) Approval of Certain Matters.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building or the lease of space as required by section 3307 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits

attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress).

(d) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(e) Record Votes.—A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(f) Postponement of Votes.—

(1) In General.—In accordance with clause 2(h)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee, may—

(A) postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment; and

(B) resume proceedings on a postponed question at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) Resumption of Proceedings.—When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) Availability of Record Votes in Electronic Form.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make the result of any record vote publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote.

RULE VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS

(a) Establishment.—There shall be six standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios, are:

(1) Subcommittee on Aviation (41 Members: 22 Majority and 19 Minority).

(2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (15 Members: 8 Majority and 7 Minority).

(3) Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management (17 Members: 9 Majority and 8 Minority).

(4) Subcommittee on Highways and Transit (49 Members: 26 Majority and 23 Minority).

(5) Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials (33 Members: 18 Majority and 15 Minority).

(6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (35 Members: 19 Majority and 16 Minority).

(b) Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) Ratios.—On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

RULE VIII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Authority To Sit.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee Chair shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation

with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Consideration by Committee.—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chairman determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration.

RULE IX. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) General Requirement.—Except where the Chairman of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the Full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Committee Rule VII referred to or initiated by the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) Recall From Subcommittee.—A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Multiple Referrals.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULE X. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

The Chairman of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chairman, and (2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. Recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

RULE XI. OVERSIGHT

(a) Purpose.—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress; or

(B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b) Authorization and Oversight Plan.—Not later than March 1st of the first session of

each Congress, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) Review of Laws and Programs.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(d) Review of Tax Policies.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

RULE XII. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; POWER TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS; OATHS; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) Authority To Sit and Act.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (d)(1))—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary.

(b) Authority To Conduct Investigations.—

(1) In general.—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) Oaths.—The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(d) Issuance of Subpoenas.—

(1) In general.—A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the Committee or subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of

the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the Committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chairman shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

(2) Enforcement.—Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(e) Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of the witness' testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the Committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness or the witness' representative may contact the counsel of the Committee, before leaving the hearing room.

(f) Deposition Authority.—Pursuant to section 3(k) of House Resolution 5 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record, the Chairman of the Committee, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to a subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee.

RULE XIII. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) Ensuring Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved.

(b) Review of Multi-Year Appropriations.—The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) Views and Estimates.—In accordance with clause 4(f)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget—

(1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Allocations.—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Reconciliation.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under

the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE XIV. RECORDS

(a) Keeping of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved; and (2) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is taken.

(b) Public Inspection.—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the result of each such record vote shall be made publicly available by the Committee in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) Property of the House.—All Committee records (including hearings, data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chairman of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(d) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

(e) Authority To Print.—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid as provided in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE XV. COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) Biennial Budget.—The Chairman, in consultation with the Chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the Committee, and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) Travel Requests.—The Chairman or any Chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XVII within the limits of the consolidated Committee budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) Monthly Reports.—Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made

during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the Committee office for review by members of the Committee.

RULE XVI. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Appointment by Chairman.—The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(b) Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) Intention Regarding Staff.—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XVII. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Approval.—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel shall be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Subcommittee Travel.—In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee Chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the Chairman of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been compliance where applicable with Committee Rule IV.

(c) Travel Outside the United States.—

(1) In General.—In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of

the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee Chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) The purpose of the travel;
- (B) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) An agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Initiation of Requests.—Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or a subcommittee Chairman (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(d) Reports by Members and Staff.—Within 15 legislative days from the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each member and staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(e) Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committees on House Administration and Ethics pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee.

RULE XVIII. COMMITTEE PANELS

(a) Designation.—In accordance with clause 5(b)(2)(C) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(b) Duration.—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall continue in existence for more than six months after the date of the designation.

(c) Party Ratios and Appointment.—The ratio of majority members to minority members on a panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be as close as practicable to the ratio of the Full Committee. All majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all minority members shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the majority members so appointed to serve as Chairman of the panel. The ranking minority member of the Committee shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(d) Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee may serve as ex officio members of a panel designated under paragraph (a). The Chairman and minority member are authorized to vote on matters that arise before the

panel and shall be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose.

(e) Jurisdiction.—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(f) Applicability of Committee Rules.—A panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of House rule XI, the Committee on Armed Services adopted its rules for the 118th Congress on February 2, 2023, and I submit them now for publication in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Armed Services (hereinafter referred to in these rules as the “Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee’s rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2.—FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee shall meet every Wednesday at 10:00 a.m., when the House of Representatives is in session, and at such other times as may be fixed by the Chair of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Chair”), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Wednesday meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with by the Chair, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members of the Committee.

RULE 3.—SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee Chair shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chair, other subcommittee chairs, and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding, whenever possible, simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 4.—JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1 (c) and clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, humanitarian assistance activities of the Department of Defense, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability,

detainee affairs and policy, and force protection policy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (a)(2) and are required to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, pursuant to clause 2(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee shall be organized to consist of seven standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces: Army programs and accounts related to aircraft, ground equipment, missiles, ammunition, and other procurement; Marine Corps programs and accounts related to ground and amphibious equipment, fighter aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, and ammunition; Air Force programs and accounts related to fighter, training, reconnaissance and surveillance, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, ground equipment, and ammunition; Navy programs and accounts related to fighter, training, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, and air-launched weapons; tactical air and missile defense programs and accounts; chemical agent and munition destruction programs and accounts; and National Guard and Reserve equipment programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military personnel and their families, Reserve Component integration and employment, military health care, military education, dependent schools, POW/MIA issues, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, commissaries, cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, military retirement issues, and the civilian and contract workforce.

Subcommittee on Readiness: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance, military construction, organic industrial base, environment, military installations and real property management, family housing, base realignments and closures, and energy.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces: Navy and Marine Corps acquisition programs and accounts related to shipbuilding and conversion, reconnaissance and surveillance, tanker, and airlift aircraft, ship and submarine-launched weapons, ammunition, and other procurements; Air Force programs and accounts related to bomber, tanker, and airlift aircraft; Army programs and accounts related to waterborne vessels; and Maritime policy and programs and accounts under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5 and 9 of clause 1 (c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Department of Defense and Department of Energy policy related to strategic deterrence, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, strategic and nuclear arms control, non-proliferation, nuclear safety, missile defense, and space; Department of Defense programs and accounts related to nuclear weapons, strategic missiles, nuclear command and control systems, Department of Defense intelligence space, space systems and services of the military departments, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems; and Department of Energy national security programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military intelligence, national intelligence,

countering weapons of mass destruction, counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, other sensitive military operations, special operations forces, information operations policy and military information support operations, and security cooperation.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation: Department of Defense policy related to the acquisition of computer software, the electromagnetic spectrum, and electromagnetic warfare; and Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to artificial intelligence, cyber security, cyber operations, cyber forces, information technology, and science and technology (including defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation, except for those defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation of missile defense systems).

(3) Definitions.—For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(2):

(A) The phrase “programs and accounts” means acquisition and modernization programs, sustainment planning during program development, and related funding lines for procurement, advanced development, advanced component development and prototypes, systems development, sustainment planning, and demonstration.

(B) The term “policy” means statutes, regulations, directives, and other institutional guidance.

(C) The phrase “science and technology” means science and technology programs and related funding lines for basic research, applied research, and non-acquisition program advanced development.

(b) Membership of the Subcommittees

(1) Subcommittee memberships shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the majority party’s conference and the minority party’s caucus, respectively.

(2) The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member thereof (hereinafter referred to as the “Ranking Minority Member”) may sit as ex officio members of all subcommittees. Ex officio members shall not vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings or be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the ratio of the subcommittees or establishing a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee and participate during any of its hearings but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for the purpose of achieving a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the hearing.

RULE 5.—COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee Panels

(1) The Chair may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(2) No panel appointed by the Chair shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chair for a period of time which is not to exceed six months.

(3) Consistent with the party ratios established by the majority party, all majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chair, and all minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chair shall choose one of the majority members so appointed who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chair of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee Task Forces

(1) The Chair may designate a task force to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively. The Chair and the Ranking Minority Member shall each appoint an equal number of members to the task force. The Chair shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as Chair of the task force. The Ranking Minority Member shall similarly appoint the ranking minority member of the task force.

(2) No task force appointed by the Chair shall continue in existence for more than three months. A task force may only be reappointed for an additional three months with the written concurrence of the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member.

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6.—REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

(a) The Chair shall refer legislation and other matters to the appropriate subcommittee or to the full Committee.

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for a hearing or markup only when called by the Chair or the Chair of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) The Chair, with approval of a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the Committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee may not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of three calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.

(e) The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall establish criteria for recommending legislation and other matters to be considered by the House of Representatives, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XV of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Such criteria shall not conflict with the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules.

RULE 7.—PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chair, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or meeting for the transaction of business before that body at least one week before the commencement of a hearing and at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) before the commencement of a meeting. However, if the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, and promptly made publicly available in electronic form.

(b) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a) made within 24 hours before such meeting, the Chair, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(g)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 8.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(b) Clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 9.—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee, or any subcommittee, panel, or task force, to the extent that the respective body is authorized to conduct markups, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force in open session and with a majority being present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to proceed in executive session, the vote must be by record vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force being present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) and the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, such evidence or testimony shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, that the evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. A majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee,

panel, or task force may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chair, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chair, one member of that member's personal staff, and an alternate, which may include fellows, with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s), panel(s), or task force(s) (excluding briefings or meetings held under the provisions of committee rule 9(a)), which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony. The attendance of such a staff member or fellow at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as dictated by national security requirements at that time. The attainment of any required security clearances is the responsibility of individual members of the Committee.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public.

(e) The Committee or the subcommittee may vote, by the same procedure, to meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings.

RULE 10.—QUORUM

(a) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

- (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;
- (2) Closing Committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;
- (3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;
- (4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and

(5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

RULE 11.—THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) Subject to rule 15, the time any one member may address the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chair or subcommittee Chair, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than

five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force.

(b)(1) Members who are present at a hearing of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force when a hearing is originally convened shall be recognized by the Chair or subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of either party.

(2) Pursuant to rule 4 and subject to rule 15, a member of the Committee who is not a member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force may be recognized by a subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair in order of their arrival and after all present subcommittee, panel, or task force members have been recognized.

(3) The Chair of the Committee or the Chair of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may depart with the regular order for questioning which is specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule provided that such a decision is announced prior to the hearing or prior to the opening statements of the witnesses and that any such departure applies equally to the majority and the minority.

(c) No person other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of Congress and committee staff may be seated in or behind the dais area during Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force hearings and meetings.

RULE 12.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph):

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses, including by deposition, and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents, including, but not limited to, those in electronic form, as it considers necessary.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chair and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chair, or by any member designated by the Committee.

(2) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives,

compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House of Representatives.

(c) For depositions ordered pursuant to subparagraph (a)(2), such depositions shall be conducted in a manner consistent with House Rules and regulations.

RULE 13.—WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be submitted to the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a quorum being present. In cases where a witness does not submit a statement by the time required under this rule, the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may elect to exclude the witness from the hearing.

(b) The Committee and each subcommittee, panel, or task force shall require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement.

(c) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, written witness statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE 14.—ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

“Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee, panel, or task force) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?”

RULE 15.—QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

(a) When a witness is before the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force, members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may put questions to the witness only when recognized by the Chair, subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate, for that purpose according to rule 11 of the Committee.

(b) Members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force who so desire shall have not more than five minutes to question each witness or panel of witnesses, the responses of the witness or witnesses

being included in the five-minute period, until such time as each member has had an opportunity to question each witness or panel of witnesses. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by members are within the discretion of the Chair or the subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be pertinent to the measure or matter that may be before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force for consideration.

RULE 16.—PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force will be published officially in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. The transcripts of markups conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee may be published officially in verbatim form. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Any transcript published under this rule shall include the results of record votes conducted in the session covered by the transcript and shall also include materials that have been submitted for the record and are covered under rule 19. The handling and safekeeping of these materials shall fully satisfy the requirements of rule 20. No transcript of an executive session conducted under rule 9 shall be published under this rule.

RULE 17.—VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote (including a vote by electronic device under such regulations as the Chair may prescribe, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member), division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A record vote shall be ordered upon the request of one-fifth of those members present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter shall be cast by proxy.

(d) In the event of a vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, the necessary absence of that member shall be so noted in the record vote record, upon timely notification to the Chair by that member.

(e) The Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member or the most senior minority member who is present at the time, may elect to postpone requested record votes until such time or point at a markup as is mutually decided. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 18.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in which to file such written and signed views (including in electronic form) with the Staff Director of the

Committee, or the Staff Director's designee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, the names of those voting for and against, and a brief description of the question, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(e)(6) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 19.—PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

RULE 20.—PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

(a) Except as provided in clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The Chair shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information that is received which is classified as Confidential or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives, staff of the Committee, or staff designated under rule 9(c) who have the appropriate security clearances and the need to know, who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

(c) The Chair shall, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any proprietary information that is received by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force. Such procedures shall be consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives and applicable law.

RULE 21.—COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee, the standing subcommittees, and any panel or task force designated by the Chair shall be subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 22.—COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any

decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE 23.—HEARING PROCEDURES

Clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 24.—COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Not later than January 2nd of each odd-numbered year the Committee shall submit to the House a report on its activities, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 6, 2023, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-325. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Livestock and Poultry Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order—Decrease in Assessment Rate and Importer Assessments [Doc. No.: AMS-LP-22-0032] received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-326. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reorganization of Title 30-Renewable Energy and Alternate Uses of Existing Facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf [Docket No.: BOEM-2022-0042] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-327. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; 2015 Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2022-0370; FRL-9950-02-R5] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-328. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; California; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Correction [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0623; FRL-10031-03-R9] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-329. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Excess Emissions [EPA-R06-OAR-2016-0676; FRL-10186-02-R6] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-330. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Approval of Single Source Order [EPA-R01-OAR-2022-0866; FRL-10415-02-R1] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-331. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluopyram; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0449; FRL-10566-01-OCSP] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-332. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure To Attain and Reclassification of the Detroit Area as Moderate for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0742; FRL-10611-01-R5] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-333. A letter from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; ACA International, the Edison Electric Institute, the Cargo Airline Association, and the American Association of Healthcare Administrative Management Petition for Partial Reconsideration; Enterprise Communications Advocacy Coalition Petition for Reconsideration [CG Docket No.: 02-278] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-334. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting two (2) notifications on an action on nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-335. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification on an action on a nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-336. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification on an action on a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-337. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting three (3) notifications of an action on a nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-338. A letter from the Program Analyst/Regulatory Officer, Directive and Regulations Branch, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule and record of decision — Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Alaska (RIN: 0596-AD51) received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-339. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Standards Branch, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reorganization of Title 30-Renewable Energy and Alternate Uses of Existing Facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf [Docket No.: BSEE-2022-0015; EEEE500000 223E1700D2 ET1SF0000.EAQ000] (RIN: 1082-AA03) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-340. A letter from the Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Secretary's response to the Office of the Ombudsman's 2021 Annual report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7385s-15(e)(4); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 113-291, Sec. 3141(b)); (128 Stat. 3899); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-341. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments (RIN: 2900-AR79) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-342. A letter from the Policy Advisor, Office of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties; 2023 Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-LE-2022-0176; FF09L00200-FX-LE12200900000] (RIN: 1018-BG74) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-343. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Withdrawal of the Statement of Enforcement Principles Regarding "Unfair Methods of Compensation" Under Section 5 of the FTC Act received January 4, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-344. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Statutory Increase in Operations and Maintenance Grant Funding (RIN: 2900-AR71) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-345. A letter from the Regulations Writer, Federal Register Liaison, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Service of Process and Updated Addresses for Certain Communications with the Agency [Docket No.: SSA-2022-0051] (RIN: 0960-A178) received January 13, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that an em-

ployee's "regular rate" for purposes of calculating overtime compensation will not be affected by certain additional payments; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Ms. KAP-
TUR, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 742. A bill to require that any person that maintains an internet website or that sells or distributes a mobile application that stores and maintains information collected from such website or application in the People's Republic of China to disclose that such information is stored and maintained in the People's Republic of China and whether the Chinese Communist Party or a Chinese state-owned entity has access to such information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself,
Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr.
GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. STAUBER, and
Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 743. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr.
FITZPATRICK, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 744. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among education professionals and other school staff; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mr.
EDWARDS):

H.R. 745. A bill to allow the use of unspent educational funds under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to address pandemic learning loss through Child Opportunity Scholarships; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself and
Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand certain rehabilitation programs for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr.
MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 747. A bill to require issuers filing annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission to disclose whether the issuers have connections with the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Ms.
SPANBERGER, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr.
FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 748. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of Federal funds to certain entities related to the People's Republic of China for certain public works projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 749. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to certain entities subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself and Mr.
SOTO):

H.R. 750. A bill to require any person that sells or distributes a mobile application that the Federal Government has prohibited for Government-owned devices to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads, updates, or otherwise uses such application, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself,
Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GRAVES of Mis-
souri, and Mr. GOLDEN of Maine):

H.R. 751. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require as a condition of satisfying the definition of an approved medical residency training program for purposes of payments under Medicare for costs related to graduate medical education for hospitals operating such a program to submit information to encourage more equitable treatment of osteopathic and allopathic candidates in the residency application and review process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr.
PENNEY):

H.R. 752. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 753. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to use on-site regulated medical waste treatment systems at certain Department of Veterans Affairs facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 754. A bill to establish an advisory commission regarding eligibility for health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. MOORE
of Wisconsin, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and
Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 755. A bill to encourage the development of specialized foster care programs designed specifically for large sibling groups, sibling groups with a wide age range, and sibling groups with complex needs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. MOORE
of Wisconsin, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and
Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 756. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration grant program to provide emergency relief to foster youth and improve pre-placement services offered by foster care stabilization agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 757. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit manufacturing or distributing candy-flavored controlled substances for minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 758. A bill to require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 759. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize United States financial institutions to engage in certain Russian-related energy transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 760. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Communist Chinese military and

surveillance companies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H.R. 761. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a grant program to reimburse individuals for loss or damage to property near the southern border of the United States caused by an individual illegally crossing the border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 762. A bill to establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 763. A bill to establish an Office of Manufacturing Security and Resilience in the Department of Commerce, to provide for a Department of Commerce assessment and strategy to counter threats to critical supply chains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. OGLES, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRANE, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. STEIL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 764. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LIU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOL-

LUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 765. A bill to authorize the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to support African American history education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 766. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 767. A bill to preserve access to abortion medications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 768. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 769. A bill to designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 770. A bill to establish eligibility requirements for education support professionals and school support staff under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. HERN, Mr.

MCHENRY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H.R. 771. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the secure storage of a licensed firearm possessed by a Federal judge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 772. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from issuing vaccine passports, to prohibit businesses from discriminating against patrons and customers by requiring documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination, or post-transmission recovery, as a condition on the provision of products or services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania (for herself and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 773. A bill to help persons in the United States experiencing homelessness and significant behavioral health issues, including substance use disorders, by authorizing a grant program within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist State and local governments, Continuums of Care, community-based organizations that administer both health and homelessness services, and providers of services to people experiencing homelessness, better coordinate health care and homelessness services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 774. A bill to establish an Office of Manufacturing Security and Resilience in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 775. A bill to authorize the revocation or denial of passports to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend section 524(c) of title 18, United States Code, to use lawfully forfeited drug seizures to increase border security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 777. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to penalize aliens who overstay their visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 778. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the removal of aliens identified in the terrorist screening database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. OGLES, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CLINE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 779. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to exclude from creditable wages and self-employment income wages earned for services by aliens illegally performed in the United States and self-employment income derived from a trade or business illegally conducted in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 780. A bill to prohibit the receipt of Federal financial assistance by sanctuary cities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. COLE, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the status of an independent contractor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER

FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORESENSEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 782. A bill to prohibit the interference, under color of State law, with the provision of interstate abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 783. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the "Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FULCHER (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 784. A bill to require any person that maintains an internet website or that sells or distributes a mobile application that is owned, wholly or partially, by the Chinese Communist Party or by a non-state-owned entity located in the People's Republic of China, to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads or otherwise uses such website or application; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. PORTER, Ms. CHU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CASAR):

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require paid rest breaks for certain construction employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 786. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SABLÁN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 787. A bill to require executive agencies to reduce cost-sharing requirements for certain grants with certain nonprofit organi-

zations 25 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 788. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 789. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a serious health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HINSON (for herself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BANKS, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the firearm transfer tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 791. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 792. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 793. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 794. A bill to eliminate the COVID-19 vaccine and mask requirement in head start

programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 795. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 796. A bill to establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. BUSH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 797. A bill to place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 798. A bill to improve protections for meatpacking workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Oversight and Accountability, House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 799. A bill to prohibit the sale, lease, or use of recalled motor vehicles by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 800. A bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 801. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to provide for suspension of entries and imports from designated countries to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and import into the United States of certain controlled substances; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK (for himself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BARR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the CARES Act to remove a requirement on lessors to provide notice to vacate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 803. A bill to direct certain financial regulators to exclude representatives of the Peoples Republic of China from certain banking organizations upon notice of certain threats or danger, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 804. A bill to prohibit money services businesses from engaging in any transaction that involves a central bank digital currency issued by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 805. A bill to establish the Office of High-Risk AFO Disaster Mitigation and Enforcement in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 806. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at the World Bank and other international financial institutions to support assistance for nuclear energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVIDSON, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. BICE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. MACE, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CAREY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. STEIL, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 807. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the invaluable service that working dogs provide to society; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. SLOTKIN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 808. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the assignment of patient advocates at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BOST, Mr. GUEST, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ZINKE, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CARL, Ms. MACE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 809. A bill to prohibit certain persons from purchasing agricultural real estate in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emergency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 811. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. SELF, Mr. ROY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 812. A bill to repeal the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Financial Services, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 813. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the heads of

other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to conduct an interagency review of and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 814. A bill to protect benefits provided under Social Security, Medicare, and any other program of benefits administered by the Social Security Administration or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 815. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 816. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 817. A bill to improve the procedures of the national instant criminal background check system in the case of firearm transfers by federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers before the completion of the related criminal background check, and to provide for annual reports on default firearm transfers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 818. A bill to expand labor representation on State and local workforce development boards, to provide a definition of labor organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act with respect to the types of milk offered under the school lunch program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 820. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a list of entities that hold authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority issued by the Commission and that have certain foreign ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 821. A bill to require providers of social media platforms to prohibit children under the age of 16 from accessing such social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 822. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through

the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to award grants to eligible entities to establish or maintain a student mental health and safety helpline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 823. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for portable electric heating devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. ESTES, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 824. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat benefits for telehealth services offered under a group health plan or group health insurance coverage as excepted benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 825. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 826. A bill to establish a National Resilience Center of Excellence in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 827. A bill to require the Comptroller General to submit to Congress a report on the capacity of Federally-assisted housing to support broadband service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SELF, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. COMER):

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BOST, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. EZZELL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. JACKSON

of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. CAREY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. BICE, Mr. HUNT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. COMER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. OGLES, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ROY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. STEIL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. KILEY, Mr. HERN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. FOX, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. EMMER, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BARR, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. JAMES, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. MAST):

H.J. Res. 27. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. WILD, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SOTO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. BROWN, Mr. CASE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. NICKEL):

H. Res. 92. A resolution recognizing Israel as America's legitimate and democratic ally and condemning antisemitism; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. JAMES):

H. Res. 93. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 4, 2023, as "National Cancer Prevention Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. IVEY, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H. Res. 94. A resolution honoring the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance, a cultural, social, and political movement in American history; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H. Res. 95. A resolution honoring the 106th anniversary of Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the contributions of Selfridge Air National Guard Base to the military and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would exclude from an employee's regular pay rate, for purposes of calculating overtime compensation, payments made to reward an employee or group of employees for meeting or exceeding the productivity, quality, efficiency, or sales goals specified in writing in a gainsharing plan, incentive bonus plan, commission plan, or performance contingent bonus plan.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 gives Congress the specific power to regulate commerce with other nations. This bill seeks to regulate one small portion of commerce, namely protecting the data of American citizens from companies who might store that data in China or allow the government of the Chinese Communist Party to have access to that data.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation empowers the FTC to enforce requirements to disclose if American citizen data is stored or maintained in the People's Republic of China.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Enhanced penalties for ambushing police officers.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is: Mental health access

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9

The single subject of this legislation is: Education

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Veterans' Affairs

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: Requiring public companies to disclose their ties to the CCP and CCP-affiliated entities.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is: Prohibiting federal public works funds from going to the CCP and CC-affiliated entities.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is: Preventing federal funds from going to sanctioned entities.

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is: This bill requires any person that sells or distributes a mobile application that the Federal Government has prohibited for Government-owned devices to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads, updates, or otherwise uses such application.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is: Healthcare

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: Securing the semiconductor supply chain

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

The single subject of this legislation is: Medical waste cost analysis to identify cost savings at VA facilities.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

The single subject of this legislation is: Border Security

Process to modernize health care eligibility for veterans.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Administration for Children and Families to establish a competitive plot grant program for foster care agencies to increase the placement of siblings together in foster care.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Administration for Children and Families to award demonstration grants to foster care stabilization agencies to improve services for foster youth awaiting placement and for other emergency assistance.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit manufacturing or distributing candy-flavored controlled substances for minors, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would close a loophole in U.S. sanctions against Russia in order to limit transactions with Russian oil and gas producers.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the President to impose property-blocking sanctions on Communist Chinese military companies upon certain findings.

By Mr. BICE:

H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Border Security

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1,3, and 14 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is to promote U.S. manufacturing by building resilient supply chains.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1,3, and 14 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is to promote U.S. economic and national security by ensuring the health and integrity of critical supply chains.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

The single subject of this legislation is:

Permanently Delists Gray Wolves in the lower 48 United States.

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

African American history

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires CBO to consider possible reductions in budget outlays for preventative health services outside the 10-year budget window.

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 767.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section I Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To codify the current mifepristone Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) so that people seeking abortion care can always access medication abortion through telehealth and certified pharmacies, including mail-order pharmacies.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 768.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Gun Violence Prevention

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 769.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 770.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would provide education support professionals and school support staff with access to FMLA.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Second Amendment to the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To make certain that federal judges can protect themselves by utilizing their Second Amendment rights.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commerce

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Homelessness

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Promoting U.S. manufacturing by building resilient supply chains.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 allows for the regulation of Commerce with foreign nations; Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 grants Congress the right to set forth rules for Naturalization.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation allows for the revocation of any US passport belonging to a member of a foreign terrorist organization.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, to provide for the Common Defence (and general welfare) of the United States; Article I, Section 3, to regulate Commerce with foreign nations; Article I, Section 10, to punish felonies and offences against the Law of Nations; Article I, Section 11, to grant letters of reprisal and rules regarding captures.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation allows funds seized from foreign trafficking cartels to be repurposed to build the wall along the border between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation criminalizes overstaying a visa, including enforcement penalties.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation makes presence in the Terrorist Screening Database as grounds for deportation from the United States.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation restricts eligibility for receipt of benefits from the Social Security program to only US persons (citizens and green card holders.)

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation makes any US jurisdiction (state or local entity) ineligible to receive federal funding if that jurisdiction chooses not to cooperate with federal immigration officials.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper)

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor is the single subject of the bill.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Abortion

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Legislating.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the power granted under Article

The single subject of this legislation is:

To address the regulation of disclosure of websites or mobile applications owned and/or located in certain foreign jurisdictions.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: "To make Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or office thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor rights

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article III, Section 9; The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Bill requires additional places for holding court.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill requires executive agencies to reduce cost-sharing requirements for certain grants with certain nonprofit organizations by 25% for a period of 5 years, beginning on the date of enactment.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally Congress has the

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would codify a prior ban on legal settlements from the Justice Department that involve payouts to third-party groups, ensuring monies only go to affected parties or to the Treasury.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Worker Protections

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Eliminating the transfer tax for firearms under the National Firearms Act

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill provides fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To deter the interstate transportation of minors to obtain abortions without first satisfying parental notification laws.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To extend federal pell grant eligibility of certain short-term programs

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from implementing, enforcing, or otherwise giving effect to the rule entitled "Vaccine and Mask Requirements To Mitigate the Spread of COVID-19 in Head Start Programs."

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the sale, lease, or use of recalled motor vehicles by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have

power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation pertains to individuals and organizations involved in criminal robocall activities.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Usage of Title 42 to prevent the import of certain controlled substances.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Strikes section 4024(c) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9058) relating to a federal notice-to-vacate.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taiwan relations

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would prevent entities licensed as a Money Service Business from conducting transactions in a Chinese Central Bank Digital Currency.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture disaster mitigation

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to to coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nuclear Energy Financing

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to to coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

U.S. Mint Commemorative Coin

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, Congress has the power to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United State."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The "Veterans Patient Advocacy Act" aims to improve veterans' access to advocacy services by ensuring adequate staffing and coverage, especially in rural areas.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 809.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit certain persons from purchasing agricultural real estate in the United States, and for other purposes.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 810.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would repeal the president's authority to federalize the local District of Columbia police department, the Metropolitan Police Department.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would give the mayor of the District of Columbia control over the D.C. National Guard.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To repeal the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill seeks to expand opportunities for foreign direct investment through studies at the Dept. of Commerce.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Social Security

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans coverage for emergency care

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

gun violence prevention

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

gun violence prevention

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nominating More Labor Representatives

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting student choice of milk in schools

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ensuring transparency regarding adversarial foreign telecommunications companies operating in the United States.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Section 1 Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require providers of social media platforms to prohibit children under the age of 16 from accessing such social media platforms, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article 1, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to award grants to eligible entities to establish or maintain a student mental health and safety helpline, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Fire Safety

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat benefits for telehealth services offered under a group health plan or group health insurance coverage as excepted benefits.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Promoting American manufacturing through supply chain security and resilience.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commissioning study and recommendations on the capacity of Federally-assisted housing to support broadband service

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.J. Res. 26.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation addresses legislation governing the affairs of the District of Columbia, to which Congress has the power "exercise ex-

clusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may . . ."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill pertains to DC matters of legislation.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.J. Res. 27.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Waters of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. COMER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 38: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 53: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 82: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 185: Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 293: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 309: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 336: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 339: Mr. MOLINARO.

H.R. 381: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 385: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 396: Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 406: Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. ISSA, and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 412: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 427: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 431: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 450: Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 451: Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. HOUCHIN, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 457: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 467: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 491: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 494: Mr. MAST and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 501: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 506: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 513: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 531: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 536: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 537: Mr. MAST, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 553: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 562: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 564: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 584: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 603: Mr. PAPPAS and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 615: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 618: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 625: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 631: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 646: Mr. SELF, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 651: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 652: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 668: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 668: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 678: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 683: Mr. ROSE, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 703: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 714: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 715: Mr. CASAR, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MRVAN, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 717: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 719: Mr. OGLES.

H.R. 720: Mr. OGLES and Mr. ROY.

H.R. 721: Mr. OGLES.

H.R. 725: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. LUTTRELL.

H.R. 734: Mr. TIFFANY.

H. J. Res. 8: Mr. CAREY.

H. J. Res. 18: Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 9: Mr. ESTES.

H. Res. 8: Mr. BIGGS.

H. Res. 43: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Ms. SHERRILL.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MRS. RODGERS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 185, a bill “to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes,” do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COMER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability in H.J. Res. 24, “Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COMER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability in H.J. Res. 26, “Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2023

No. 22

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, the center of our joy, we find our delight in You. Thank You for the gift of prayer, for the opportunity to come confidently and repeatedly to Your throne of grace. We praise You for Your promise to provide us with grace and mercy to help us in our times of need.

Lord, bless our lawmakers. Give them confidence in You that will free them from fear of an uncertain future. May they live lives that boldly proclaim that You are at work in our world.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WARNOCK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first a little bit of housekeeping, and then we will get to my remarks.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR EN BLOC—S. 214 AND S. 219

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 214) to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

A bill (S. 219) to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in order to place the bills on the calendar, under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in America, when it is time to pay the bills, we do so without fail and without delay. That is what families must do, and that is what our government must do. It is one of the bedrock principles of this country—one that holds true no matter who is in the White House and which party holds majorities in Congress. Not even during the Trump administration was this solemn duty neglected even if many MAGA Republicans may feel differently today.

When I was minority leader here in the Senate, I sat down with President Trump to find a path to raise the debt ceiling multiple times. We didn't engage in hostage-taking. We didn't resort to blackmail or brinksmanship. By no means was it easy, and many on the other side didn't want to go along, but Democrats worked constructively with the Trump administration to get it done, and it happened three times. The same thing must happen again this year—no brinksmanship, no hostage-taking, no default on the national debt. Congress must raise the debt ceiling on a bipartisan basis without the hostage-taking, without the brinksmanship.

So I was very glad to hear President Biden reaffirm this truth after his meeting with Speaker MCCARTHY. He reiterated we ought to pass a clean debt ceiling extension. President Biden is correct—the American people expect us to do the right thing in the coming months because if we default on the debt, every single American is going to pay the price.

Later this morning, I will join with some of my Democratic colleagues to put a spotlight on the consequences of default because they are not remotely theoretical or abstract. The debt ceiling is not just an abstract exercise somewhere up there in the clouds. If we fail to renew it, it is going to affect every American family's pocketbook or wallet, with many, many dollars taken away.

A default on debt would create a crisis unlike any we have ever seen in our country. Mortgages, car loans, and credit card rates all will go shooting up. American families with adjustable rate mortgages or who are seeking to buy a house will pay thousands of dollars more each year—what a terrible nightmare at a time when costs are already too high in housing and everywhere else.

But just as terrible as that sounds, this is only the tip of the iceberg. If the U.S. defaults, retirement savings—the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

S213

money that people have scrapped away, put away, so they might live in dignity toward the end of their lives—will be utterly devastated. By one measure, the typical retirement account could lose \$20,000 in value—\$20,000. We are talking about people's livelihoods, money that people have set aside little by little every month so they can reach retirement with some degree of dignity.

A default would rob Americans of that, and the devastation would go on and on and on. Social Security would suffer. Medicare would suffer. Over 18 million veterans could lose their hard-earned benefits, like disability compensation. America's reputation on the world stage would be permanently stained, and few things would hand the world over to the Chinese Communist Party more than a first-ever default by the United States of America.

So the bottom line is simple: Playing games with the debt ceiling is dangerous, destabilizing, and would spell disaster for every single American—dangerous, destabilizing, disaster. The last thing we should be doing in Congress is using the debt ceiling as a political bargaining chip. Instead, we need to come together and make sure the United States is able to pay its debts on time—without brinksmanship, without hostage-taking—just as we have done throughout our history.

BIG OIL

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, on Big Oil profits, last year, while soaring gas prices stretched the budgets of American families, Big Oil enjoyed a record—a record—year of profits. There were huge amounts of money made by these companies. Earlier this week, Exxon reported a \$56 billion—billion—net profit in 2022, setting a record high not just for Exxon but for Big Oil as an industry. And Exxon wasn't alone—Chevron reported \$35 billion.

While Americans were feeling the pain at the pump—driving their cars up to the gas stations and wondering how high it was going to be—the five top big oil companies brought in a record of nearly \$200 billion in total profits in 2022, taking advantage of what they called “favorable market” conditions. It is nothing short of repugnant for the biggest oil companies in America to celebrate dizzying profit margins that they earned by jacking up gas prices on hard-working Americans.

And what did the oil companies do with this tsunami of cash? They could have prioritized it by paying their workers better, but they did not. They could have made transformative investments in new clean tech and helped push the frontier in clean energy, which we all know is coming, but they did not. Maybe, best of all, they could have lowered gas prices, but they did not. Do you know what the oil companies did? This is just as galling—galling. They rewarded shareholders by implementing stock buybacks at near

record levels. Buybacks do no good for the economy. They don't help the worker. They don't help the consumer. They don't move us along to green energy. They don't even produce more oil. All they do is line the pockets of the already uberwealthy executives and shareholders.

Here is one example: Exxon announced they plan to spend \$35 billion—\$35 billion—on stock buybacks in the next 2 years, which is more than double their plans to invest in clean energy over the next 5 years. I want to say that again. For anyone who doesn't think corporate America is out of control and does whatever it wants and thumbs its nose at the needs of the globe or the workers or the citizens, Exxon announced they plan to spend \$35 billion on stock buybacks in the next 2 years—more than double their plans to invest in clean energy over the next 5 years. That is where Exxon's priorities are.

So Big Oil executives may claim they are good stewards or that they understand the climate crisis, but when it comes time to put their money where their mouth is, their actions tell a different story.

We must continue to take on entrenched oil interests, just as we did last year when we passed the Inflation Reduction Act. Doing so will have a tremendous benefit for our economy, for our environment, and for American families everywhere.

We Democrats will continue to make one thing clear: If oil companies are going to make record profits, they must do it not by manipulating prices to take advantage of hard-working Americans.

CHILE

Mr. SCHUMER. Now on Chile and the treaty, for more than a decade, Congress has been working on an important tax treaty with Chile that holds important and long-term consequences for American businesses and American competitiveness on the world stage.

Right now, nations around the world are racing to source important materials like lithium. Lithium is a key ingredient in everything from iPhones to EV batteries. Chile is one of the most important sources of these kinds of raw minerals, including lithium, and many U.S. companies have spent years building business partnerships with Chile and have grown their presence in that nation.

But these companies face a terrible problem. Because of current policy, American companies face double taxation due in Chile and are at a huge disadvantage compared to other nations like China. We don't want China to get this lithium. We need it.

So we have a taxation treaty at the ready that would remove this obstacle. It is very similar to the more than 60 other treaties we already have with nations around the world. This is nothing new. It is wildly supported by voices

across the political spectrum—the Biden administration, on one hand, but the pro-business Chamber of Commerce, on the other.

Here is the amazing thing. The U.S.-Chile treaty was already reported out of committee last year. It had, I believe—I am not certain of this, but I think it was passed by voice vote, meaning unanimous support. It had overwhelming support. Unfortunately, it has to go through committee again because of the new Congress, but Democrats are 100 percent ready and eager to get this important treaty moving.

Republicans in the past always have long supported moving it forward too, and I imagine most do. But, right now, this treaty has been delayed yet again because some want to add last-minute changes to the text that risk undermining it altogether.

Again, there are some who want to introduce last-minute changes to the treaty, even though this was reported by voice vote out of committee last year, was nearly added to our end-of-year accomplishments alongside the omnibus, and has been around for close to 10 years.

Let me be clear. These last-minute changes could delay or even end any chance of getting this treaty done. It at least could force us to renegotiate with other governments, and you know what a long, time-consuming, difficult, fraught-with-peril process that is.

We should move forward and ratify this treaty with the agreed-upon text without last-minute changes. The effort has been more than a decade in the works. It is time to finish the job.

Again, if we want to give China advantage to get Chilean lithium, instead of giving it to the United States, where we so desperately need it, that would be a disgrace and a shame. Moving this treaty quickly, without any last-minute changes, is the way to solve that problem.

So, please, let's move forward. Both sides should come together to move forward quickly and without any more delay. It is long enough.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Mr. President, quickly, on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, last month, the House passed a bill to prohibit the sale of oil from the Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China. I have seen the proposal, but here is my question: Why stop at China? What about Russia, North Korea, Iran?

If we are going to do this, why not do it right and see if we can add a few more countries to the list? It is certainly worth taking a look at.

So that is what we are doing. We are going to take a look at this proposal and, hopefully, find ways to make it stronger.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

VOTING LAWS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, at this time 1 year ago, the Democratic Party was in the middle of a hysterical meltdown over a new voting law in the State of Georgia.

The President of the United States declared that the State's modest changes to election procedures were "Jim Crow 2.0." He said the law was about "voter suppression and election subversion." He said citizens should doubt "whether your vote counts at all." The sitting President of the United States said lawmakers' positions on this bill would define—listen to this—whether we were "on the side of Dr. King or George Wallace . . . John Lewis or Bull Connor . . . Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis."

The Senate Democratic leader said his fellow U.S. Senators who are Republicans were "supporting the reenactment of those Jim Crow laws."

My colleague from New York, as the Senate majority leader, is supposed to safeguard and steward this institution. Instead, he tried to destroy the Senate and "nuke" the 60-vote threshold so that Democrats could take over all 50 States' election laws on a partisan basis. And, believe it or not, 47 of the other 49 Democrats went right along with him.

The liberal hysteria spread to the press and the private sector. Woke activists started talking about boycotting companies like Coca-Cola and Delta Airlines. Major League Baseball caved and moved the All-Star Game out of Atlanta, directly harming the local economy, all for the sake of symbolism.

Republicans said this was unhinged, phony outrage over a commonsense law that would make it both easy to vote and, of course, hard to cheat. Democrats said the new voting rules were evil and racist and the literal death of democracy.

Well, the facts are now in. We have hard evidence. After the new bill took effect in early 2022, the State of Georgia held a primary election. Do you know what happened? Record turnout for a primary.

Then, last November, Georgia had a general election. What happened? A new record for ballots cast in a midterm.

Oh, some might say: But that doesn't tell us anything about the voting conditions. Maybe there were terribly long

lines. Maybe there were sinister road blocks, and voters persevered in spite of them.

Ah, but alas, except an academic research center at the University of Georgia spent weeks—weeks—conducting a major survey of Georgia voters after the election. Let's take a look at what they found.

Seventy-two percent of all Georgia voters—and 73 percent of Black voters, specifically—said their voting experience was "excellent." Ninety-two percent of all voters—and 92 percent of Black voters, specifically—said either that voting had gotten easier since the prior election or that there was no difference. Ninety-two percent of all voters in Georgia said that voting had either gotten easier or that there was no difference between that election and prior elections. More than 70 percent of Black voters in Georgia said they waited less than 10 minutes to cast their ballot.

This is all with the supposed "Jim Crow" law in action: record-high turnout, lightning-fast voting lines, a supermajority of African-American voters rating their experience under the new voting rules as "excellent."

Ah, but here is the icing on the cake. The same Democratic Party that cheered Major League Baseball from moving the All-Star Game out of Atlanta—listen to this—now has Atlanta on the short list for the next Democratic National Convention.

Here is what happened. We were right, and they were wrong. But it goes beyond that. These people actually lied. They invoked our darkest history and slandered half the country because they wanted more power for themselves.

Some of the most powerful people in our entire country, including the President of the United States, staked their personal credibility to these claims. President Biden screamed from a podium that the bad old days of Jim Crow were back. Over this?

The majority leader from New York tried to destroy the Senate. Over this?

The American people were subjected to months of baseless, pointless, media haranguing. Over this?

And the country is supposed to go on pretending like nothing happened? We are all supposed to take the President, Vice President, and Senate Democrats seriously the next time they start shouting and waving their arms about the next supposed crisis? I don't think so. I don't think the American people will forget who kept their credibility and who lit theirs on fire.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now, on an entirely different matter, today, Ranking Member CAPITO of the Environment and Public Works Committee will introduce an important resolution on behalf of millions of American farmers, ranchers, and builders.

Two years ago, the Biden administration picked up an Obama-era crusade to micromanage the small businesses that help feed, clothe, and power America. Literally, on President Biden's first day in office, he signed an Executive order that began tearing down the regulatory certainty that Republicans had worked hard to restore for American workers and entrepreneurs.

And in December, this crusade yielded a new rule from EPA that enacted a dizzying new definition of which temporary, tributary, and upland waterways fall under the Federal Government's authority. There is a case before the Supreme Court on this very subject right now. The Court's ruling in *Sackett v. EPA* will provide new clarity on just how far Federal bureaucrats can stretch their powers to meddle in working Americans' business under the Clean Water Act.

But instead of waiting to see whether a massive expansion of the regulatory state would be legal, the Biden EPA went ahead with their new rule. Can you imagine why Washington Democrats would be in such a rush to get ahead of the law?

So what does this latest power grab by Washington Democrats mean for working people out in our country? Well, for starters, it means that cattlemen, contractors, and all sorts of folks have now had to put up with three—three—major changes to Federal regulation on the lands where they do business in just the past 8 years.

Democrats' relentless attempts to step on State and local authorities in their own backyards has left small business owners across America chasing moving goalposts. The Biden administration's latest rule means it will be harder for farmers in Kentucky to figure out which ditches on their property are subject to the whims of Washington bureaucrats. It will create new headaches for builders in West Virginia trying to make sure they dot every "i" and cross every "t" on much needed development projects. It will mean ranchers out West may discover that every ditch and low-lying puddle they own—even ones that only hold water when it rains—is now the business of EPA.

And as every American who has tried to create jobs or build something knows, redtape doesn't just cost valuable time. Legal experts project the Biden administration's latest overreach would raise the cost of development and infrastructure projects near waterways by—listen to this—a million dollars an acre.

So while President Biden takes a victory lap on infrastructure projects made possible by bipartisan work, this latest salvo in Washington Democrats' war on working Americans would devastate the sort of small businesses that actually build the infrastructure projects.

But it isn't going unanswered. Twenty-five Governors, representing fully half the States in our country, have

condemned the EPA's waters of the United States rule. And here in the Senate, West Virginia's own Senator CAPITO has consistently led our efforts to cut the overreaching regulatory state back down to size. She sponsored the legislation that would have codified the last administration's common-sense fixes. She spearheaded Congress's brief to the Supreme Court as it considers this issue.

And today, she will introduce her Congressional Review Act resolution to give every one of our colleagues the opportunity to protect the future of transformative infrastructure, energy, and agriculture projects in their States.

West Virginia should be proud that one of their two Senators is committed to reforms that get more of Washington's messes out of their way. I am proud to support Senator CAPITO's resolution. I would urge each of my colleagues to do the same.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph Lee Falk, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Republican whip.

CONGRATULATING THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY JACKRABBITS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate unanimously approved my resolution with Senator ROUNDS formally congratulating the South Dakota State University football team on their championship season. And what a great season it was for the Jackrabbits. They ended the season 14 and 1 and never lost a game in their conference. They earned the No. 1 seed in the Football Championship Subdivision playoffs. And they brought home the FCS National Championship for the first time in program history with a 45-to-21 win against the North Dakota State Bison last month in Frisco, TX.

I happened to be on hand for that game. It was an extraordinary game and capped off an extraordinary season. I happened to be there for the semifinal game against Montana State, which the Jackrabbits won decisively. In each of those games, and their games

throughout the season, they demonstrated on the field not only great skill but just an incredible determination, resilience, and a willingness to play together as a team, which, really, I think, is what distinguished and differentiated their team from many others around the country this year. It really was an extraordinary team to watch on both sides of the ball. And as someone who has been a fan of sports for a long time, it was really exciting to see the success that they had not only throughout the course of the season but ultimately capping it off with the national championship.

That championship win was a fitting capstone to coach John Stiegelmeier's 26-season career leading the Jacks. Coach Stig, as he is affectionately known, is the heart and soul of Jack-rabbit football.

Like many South Dakotans, he learned his values from his dad. He worked on a family farm in Selby, SD. His dad told him: If you work hard and be a good person, you will have success. Work hard, be a good person, and you will have success.

I would say Coach Stig has done all three. His determination transformed SDSU's football team into what it is today. SDSU became a Division 1 program under his leadership, and former Jacks players have gone on to careers in the NFL. His calm, patience, and caring set the standard for the players and made the team a family.

He leaves as the winningest coach in SDSU history, the 2022 FCS Coach of the Year, and, of course, with a national title for the team that he has dedicated his career to making great.

Huge congratulations to the Jackrabbits on their season and to Coach Stig, and we wish you all the best in your retirement. You have earned it.

COMMITTEES

Mr. President, yesterday Republicans confirmed their committee assignments for the new Congress. And for the 118th Congress, I am excited to once again be serving South Dakotans on the Senate Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce Committees.

If any committee is a good fit for a South Dakota Senator, it is the Senate Agriculture Committee. Agriculture is the lifeblood of South Dakota, and day in and day out, one of my top priorities is addressing the needs of farmers and ranchers.

And my seat on the Senate Agriculture Committee gives me a particularly valuable platform from which to advocate for South Dakota producers. Over the years, thanks in part to my position on the committee, I have been able to help secure resources for farmers and ranchers whose herds and crops have been hit hard by adverse weather.

I have been able to strengthen the farm safety net through commodity programs like the Agriculture Risk Coverage Program. And I have been able to establish a safety net for livestock producers through programs like the Livestock Indemnity Program and the Livestock Forage Program. I have been able to make the Conservation

Reserve Program a more effective tool for producers. And more.

And 2023 is a particularly exciting time to be on the Ag Committee because 2023 is a farm bill year. During my time in Congress, I have been involved in drafting four farm bills, and I am eager to get to work on my fifth.

I have been gearing up for the 2023 farm bill since last year, when I began convening roundtables with farmers and ranchers and ag stakeholders to hear about their top priorities for this year's bill.

I have also introduced several pieces of legislation that I will work to get included in this farm bill, including legislation to strengthen and improve the Conservation Reserve Program, increase the information available on the impacts of conservation practices, and address the needs of South Dakota livestock producers.

In addition to focusing on the farm bill, I will be monitoring the evolving situation on the Obama-era Waters of the United States rule that President Biden's Environmental Protection Agency just resurrected, which would give the Federal Government sweeping jurisdiction over most water features in our State, from ephemeral streams to prairie potholes.

This would be a nightmare for South Dakota landowners and particularly farmers and ranchers, and I will be doing everything I can to keep the heavy hand of the Federal Government out of the business of regulating landowners' puddles.

I am also proud to continue serving on the Commerce Committee of which I am a long-term member, including 4 years as chairman. The Commerce Committee's jurisdiction is broad. It is the Senate's "planes, trains, and automobiles" committee and its oceans and space; it is the technology committee.

Our work is inherently forward-looking, and it is often some of the most interesting, relevant, and exciting work going on in the Congress. So it is no surprise that the Commerce Committee offers plenty of opportunity to deliver for South Dakotans.

With a reliable internet connection being increasingly essential for everyday life, closing the digital divide is more important than ever. And as a member of the Commerce Committee, expanding broadband access into unserved areas has long been a priority of mine.

I have worked to support broadband expansion, reduce unnecessary obstacles to building reliable networks, and, most recently, to hold Federal agencies accountable to ensure that Federal funding for rural broadband goes to its intended purpose, which is expanding broadband access to areas that currently lack it.

I also believe we need to hold Big Tech platforms accountable. South Dakotans and many other Americans are

frustrated by the lack of transparency in these companies' content moderation practices.

In this Congress, I will be working to advance my bipartisan legislation to increase transparency and due process for users on internet platforms.

I will continue working to ensure that rural States like South Dakota have a seat at the table when it comes to infrastructure investment.

I have spent my time on the Commerce Committee working to support rural States' unique transportation needs, especially maintaining reliable transportation for livestock and agricultural products.

Last year, I worked on a bipartisan fix to shipping bottlenecks that were interrupting exports of South Dakota agriculture products and other goods.

This year, we will need to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration and improvements to South Dakota's airport infrastructure and rural air service will be among my priorities.

My third committee assignment is on the Senate Finance Committee. Over at Finance, we focus on tax, trade, and health issues. Making sure that our tax system is serving our economy and American workers is something I take very seriously. And I am deeply committed to making sure that we keep a lid on the amount of money the Federal Government is taking out of Americans' paychecks.

I was proud to be involved in the Republican-led tax reform legislation that passed in 2017, which allowed Americans to keep more of their hard-earned money and helped ensure that American businesses can be competitive in the 21st century economy so that they can offer the best opportunities to American workers.

And one of my priorities right now is making sure that we extend, or make permanent, expiring provisions of the 2017 legislation so that American families and businesses aren't facing tax hikes in the near future.

Another priority of mine at the Finance Committee is making sure that we are opening new markets for American products and services abroad. And, of course, agriculture producers, in particular, are at the top of my mind. They have had a tough couple of years between inflation, shipping issues, meat-processing bottlenecks, and all the usual challenges that come with an industry where a single storm can wipe out a year's work. And opening up new market access opportunities for our ag producers to sell their products is one of my biggest Finance Committee priorities.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has done very little to advance U.S. trade leadership and create new markets for American products and services. So this year, I will be doing everything I can to ensure that we are advancing trade opportunities that benefit American producers and American workers.

It is the honor of my life to represent South Dakotans in the U.S. Senate.

And I am excited about the opportunities that I will have this year at the Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce Committees to serve the people of South Dakota and to help make life better for Americans around the country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, by all accounts, America has made a remarkable recovery in the last 2 years. When President Biden entered office, we faced the worst public health crisis in the history of our country, the most daunting economic challenge since the Great Depression, and a global upheaval that disrupted every aspect of our lives.

Two years later, America is coming back. Thanks to the work of our Democratic majority, the cost of living is finally coming down. But we are not out of the woods yet.

If you travel in my State of Illinois, which I have been doing over the last several weeks—especially in Central and Southern Illinois—you will notice the same sign hanging in one business after another: "Help Wanted." You can't help but notice in my hometown of Springfield, there is a franchise of Chicken Fingers that is going to be opening soon. There is a sign outside the soon-to-be completed building that says \$15 an hour, please call us to work in fast food.

While businesses are reopening their doors and demand for goods and services is rebounding, America is still struggling with a shortage of workers. I hear it everywhere, particularly in the healthcare sector, where the shortage of nurses and medical professionals really creates a hardship in the center city, as well as in urban areas, small towns, and large cities alike. This shortage of medical professionals is a national emergency, which I will address at another time.

In addition to that, we have to ask ourselves, what is the reason for the shortage? Make no mistake, the decision of the Trump administration to cut down legal immigration to the United States is one of the reasons. We usually have about 1 million immigrants a year, legal immigrants, come to work. During the Trump years, a total of 4 years, it was 1 million. So they cut the number by three-fourths. We wonder why we are still looking for workers.

Let's be very honest about it. Whether in the city of Chicago, Springfield, or downstate Illinois, these immigrant workers are willing to take jobs many

Americans will not take. They work harder at them and really do their best to help their families get started in this country. That is the story of America, and it is a story that needs to be repeated because immigration labor at this point is critical not just in the cities but in the agricultural areas, as the Presiding Officer from New Mexico knows well. We need workers, and we need good ones, and immigrants can be part of that workforce.

At the same time, there is a fundamental problem in our economy that we need to be addressing honestly. The work-life balance is out of whack. Today, fewer and fewer Americans are willing to work long hours for survival wages, especially when they have urgent, personal family responsibilities at home, like caring for an infirm parent or a newborn.

Last month, I received a letter from one of my constituents in Illinois. It speaks to the problems facing parents and caregivers, as well as many others.

She wrote:

My husband and I both have good jobs. . . . We have three children. [The cost of childcare accounts for] over a quarter of our monthly take home [pay]. All of our other bills combined don't even equal that. I can only imagine the burden on other families. . . . No wonder unemployment is so high. How are people able to afford or even find childcare[?]

This constituent asks if Congress has any plans to revive the enhanced child tax credit that we included in the American Rescue Plan. I wish I could tell her yes, but sadly the new Republican majority in the House of Representatives does not even mention this as a priority in the future. Daycare and childcare and caregivers are a critical part of family life for so many Americans. Yet, the Republicans, at least in the House of Representatives, are ignoring the reality.

Beyond the child tax credit, her letter makes one thing clear: Our safety net has too many holes in America, and if a parent working a full-time job can still fall through that, then clearly we have work to do.

I think about that constituent's story as we approach the 30th anniversary of the Family and Medical Leave Act this Sunday. Back in 1993, this law passed Congress with broad bipartisan support. In the decade since, more than 315 million workers have relied on that to take care of themselves and their family members. It is hard to imagine, but in the days before the Family and Medical Leave Act, America had zero Federal job protections for workers with a new baby or a sick family member at home.

This law was a massive victory for working families, but today, it is just not enough. The Family and Medical Leave Act guarantees 12 weeks of unpaid leave for workers. How does that help pay for the diapers, the formula, medications? Well, it just doesn't. Worse yet, many full-time workers are excluded from the law's basic job protections. In Illinois alone, nearly 60

percent of working adults don't qualify for unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act—6 out of 10 workers.

Here is the bottom line: If you want to get America back to work, you need to back them up. The Family and Medical Leave Act is a promising foundation, but it just isn't enough. We need to modernize the American safety net for a new generation of workers.

Think about this: Over the next decade, adults over the age of 65 are projected to outnumber children in America for the first time in our history. That is going to make life even more challenging for the 53 million Americans who are today already serving as caregivers for a family member or partner. This is particularly challenging for young Americans. One in four family caregivers is a millennial who, on average, spends 21 hours a week caring for a loved one at home. That is more than half of a full workweek, and they don't see a dollar for it.

These Americans, many of whom are also balancing a full-time job with full-time responsibilities as a caregiver, really need our help. They deserve it—at least a living wage to start with. Our Federal minimum wage is a starvation wage. There is not a single part of the country where \$7.25 an hour is enough—not even close. Let's raise it.

While we are at it, let's also revive that enhanced child tax credit that reduced child poverty in America by one-third. Think about that. Kids living in poverty—the total was reduced by one-third just from the child tax credit. That is breathing room for a lot of parents to make ends meet.

If we really want to help Americans get back to work, we should start by building on the success of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

(The remarks of Mr. DURBIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 242 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Texas.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, last weekend, the New York Times ran a story entitled "How a Drug Company Made \$114 Billion by Gaming the U.S. Patent System." This is an infuriating account of how a pharmaceutical company maintained a monopoly on a popular drug and the impact it has had on patients and taxpayers.

The company is AbbVie, and the drug is Humira, one of the most widely prescribed drugs in the world. It is an anti-inflammatory medication that is

commonly used to treat arthritis and other conditions.

Despite the fact that Humira has been available for two decades, its first competitor didn't hit the market until earlier this week. That wasn't due to a lack of interest by other companies or an inability to produce the biosimilar that could earn Food and Drug Administration approval. It was because AbbVie used a maze of overlapping patents and an aggressive litigation strategy to stave off any competition.

Unsurprisingly, this led to big earnings for the company—\$114 billion in revenue since 2016—and it has come at a high cost to patients who rely on this drug to maintain their health. The list price for Humira is more than \$80,000 per year, per patient. That is higher than the median household income in Texas.

So depending on the patient's insurance, that price could be lowered significantly for the consumer or the patient themselves. A woman in Kentucky said her employer's health insurance plan kept her payments at around \$60 a year. But, of course, we know that, if the insurance company is paying retail or some negotiated price, ultimately that price is going to be passed along in terms of higher insurance premiums for the consumer.

So there is a lot of bait and switch going on here. Once she retired and switched to Medicare, the cost skyrocketed to \$8,000 a year. So her private insurance kept her payments to \$60 a year, but when she changed to Medicare, it went to \$8,000 a year. This is, again, part of the shell game in healthcare and in pharmaceuticals.

I can't imagine anyone living on a fixed income who could afford such an expensive drug. The good news, at least for this specific drug, is that, at long last, Humira's monopoly has come to an end. Earlier this week, the first biosimilar came to market, and more are expected later this year.

Humira is one of the most egregious examples of patent abuse, but it is far from the only one. Other pharmaceutical companies are engaging in this practice every day, and there is nothing to prevent others from using this same playbook. I hope that will change soon.

Earlier this week, Senator BLUMENTHAL, the Senator from Connecticut, and I reintroduced a bill called the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act to put an end to this anticompetitive practice that keeps drug prices artificially high.

There are two practices in particular that this bill will address. One is called patent thicketing—patent thicketing—which involves building layers upon layers of patents to prevent competitors from ever hitting the market. That is what AbbVie did with Humira. The company has—or has had, until just now, with its monopoly ending—as many as 134 active patents for a single drug—134 patents.

Now, I am a firm believer in the patent system. I believe we ought to pro-

tect investments made in cutting-edge and lifesaving drugs, and we ought to reward those who invent these lifesaving drugs with an exclusive right to sell it for a period of time. That is what the patent law does, and it incentivizes more and more people—more and more scientists and medical researchers—to come up with new lifesaving drugs.

But getting 134 patents on the same drug should outrage all of us. Like I said, this drug has been available for 20 years. AbbVie has spent years and exorbitant amounts of money, but, apparently, they still profited. They spent a lot of money fighting competition off in court, all to maintain control of the market on this drug.

Like I said, patents and exclusivity periods are not inherently bad. Discovering new cures is a time-, labor-, and money-intensive process, and we don't want to discourage that. Before a company spends years and hundreds of millions—or even billions—of dollars researching a new cure, conducting clinical trials, and undergoing the regulatory review, it needs to know that it can recoup its investment and maybe—just maybe—make a profit.

And many of the new drugs that are invented and tried do not succeed. So success is certainly not guaranteed. That is why the United States offers robust protections for intellectual property through the patent system.

The patent system gives innovators the confidence they need to invest their time and resources into research and development. Once that new innovative drug hits the market, the manufacturer can enjoy a limited time period as the sole supplier before generic versions become available or other competitors.

Patents are the key behind the incredible medical innovation that occurs here in the United States, and we need to find the right balance between stopping the bad actors who will game the system and, at the same time, encouraging the development of future cures.

I believe the bipartisan bill that Senator BLUMENTHAL and I are reintroducing strikes that balance. It places a reasonable limit on the number of patents that a manufacturer can contest. That will deter gamesmanship while preserving the incentives necessary for the patent system and for innovation.

The other anticompetitive behavior this bill will address is something called product hopping, which occurs when a company develops a reformulation of a product that is about to lose exclusivity and then pulls the original product off the market.

This is done not because the new formula is more effective but because it prevents generic competitors. One example is the drug Namenda, which is used by patients with Alzheimer's, a terrible disease. Near the end of the exclusivity period, the manufacturer switched from a twice-daily drug to a once-daily drug. It didn't change the

basic molecules. It just changed the prescribed dosage and taking, instead of twice a day, to once a day.

That move prevented pharmacists from being able to switch patients to a lower cost generic, even though it is just as effective, so the company could continue to profit. The Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act puts an end to this practice by expressly prohibiting manufacturers from engaging in product hopping. It also facilitates market entry for generics and biosimilars, which lead to more options and lower prices for patients.

These reforms are, obviously, desperately needed. Patients in Texas and across the country are experiencing sticker shock at the pharmacy counter like never before. Many have tried to ration their critical medications, for example, in order to make them last longer. Some have been priced out of their medications entirely.

There is a clear need for Congress to step in and address the blatant abuse of the patent system, and I am optimistic that we will be able to do something important about it.

The Judiciary Committee will hold a markup next Thursday to consider this legislation and other bipartisan proposals to address sky-high drug prices. Last Congress, the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act passed the Judiciary Committee with unanimous bipartisan support, and I hope we will see the same level of support this go-round.

Over the last few years, we have held many hearings and advanced many drug pricing bills to the Senate floor, but, unfortunately, progress seems to often end there. We haven't had much success in getting those bills through the House and signed into law. I think I can speak on behalf of colleagues on both sides of the aisle and say I hope this year is different.

I have heard from many Texans who are frustrated by the lack of lower priced generic drugs. Given the impact of inflation on family budgets, that strain has only grown greater over the last few years. So there is a bipartisan desire to stop the anticompetitive behaviors that I have described here today that are costing patients and taxpayers a fortune, and I hope we can make progress this Congress and finally put a stop to some of the gamesmanship.

Senator BLUMENTHAL and I are committed to moving our bipartisan bill across the finish line, and we are eager to have others of our colleagues join us by cosponsoring this bill. But more important than that, it is important we actually get it across the finish line, get it through the House, and get it to the President's desk. So I hope this bill will continue to receive broad bipartisan support, and I am happy to work with anyone who has ideas to help us get there.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INSULIN

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, last month, I received a message that reminded me of just how important the work we do here is for people and families in Michigan and all across the country.

Diane of Bloomfield Hills wrote to me about the cost of her prescription medicine. Diane is diabetic and she takes two types of insulin or four injections per day. Diane is retired. She is on Medicare, with a supplemental policy for prescriptions.

Diane told me that usually, when she goes to the pharmacy, she owes a copay of \$650, and sometimes more, for a 3-month supply of just one of her prescriptions.

But the good news is, not anymore.

Thanks to a unified Democratic majority last year, people on Medicare now have the cost of their insulin capped at \$35 a month—\$35 a month for anyone who is on Medicare.

Last month, Diane went to the pharmacy like usual. The pharmacist told her that her 3-month supply would now be \$105 instead of \$650.

She says:

I paid and walked away with a big smile.

She added this:

I know that for many seniors, the cost of insulin has been difficult, or impossible, to afford if they have a limited income or live on the margins.

Thank you for your support of this important legislation helping seniors (and others) by reducing the cost of insulin.

Mr. President, this \$35 cap per month on insulin is helping millions of people on Medicare breathe a little easier, and I know because of your strong "yes" vote, as well as mine, this is the reason we get up every day, to be able to help people, to be able to reduce costs, to be able to make sure that they can enjoy their life and actually have a life—save their life. Insulin is a serious medication.

And so this was a really important accomplishment that we came together on.

It was disappointing we didn't have one Republican colleague join us in the House or the Senate, but we stood together and were able to get that done.

Unfortunately, people who need insulin and aren't on Medicare are still paying outrageous prices for a medication their lives literally depend on.

We tried to cap insulin costs per month for everyone, for children. We know for children with juvenile diabetes, this is incredibly serious. We have families who come here to DC every year. We have a wonderful group from Michigan who comes every year to share their stories; the children sharing their stories, showing us pictures, talking about what it is for them to

manage this every day; their families talking about the cost. And we tried to cap their costs at \$35 a month as well.

But, unfortunately, because of budget rules, the Republicans were able to force that to be a 60-vote margin, and they blocked it. Shockingly to me, they blocked it. So they blocked a \$35 insulin cap for children.

Why?

Unfortunately, to protect pharmaceutical profits. I am going to repeat that. Democrats tried to ensure that families wouldn't have to spend more than \$35 a month on insulin that keeps their children alive. Republicans blocked it.

It was just one more gift to an industry that has received quite a few gifts in recent years from Republicans.

First, let me start with the fact that from 2010 to 2019, American taxpayers contributed more than \$230 billion in research funding that helped drug companies develop new medications. I support that. I support public-private partnerships. I support public financing of research. We want that. We want new medications.

But then you turn around and you look at between 2016 and 2020, drug companies spent \$577 billion on stock buybacks, 10 times more than they spent on research—10 times more than they spent on research.

And they also significantly increased executive compensation. Now, drug companies CEOs can definitely afford insulin for their children. We want it for all the children of America.

After the Trump tax giveaway, some giant, profitable drug companies now have an effective tax rate of under 10 percent. Republicans lowered it for all corporations to 21, but some of the big drug companies got even a bigger gift—below 10 percent for an effective tax rate. That is less than the tax rate a typical postal worker or a typical preschool teacher pays.

And between 2000 and 2018, big pharmaceutical companies raked in \$8.6 trillion in gross profit—trillion with "t"—trillion dollars in profits.

Here is the CliffsNotes version: Pharmaceutical companies employed 1,587 lobbyists last year, almost 16 for every Senator—almost 16 drug company lobbyists for every 1 Senator.

Then, Republicans provide huge tax cuts for them and block legislation that would help families afford medication that keeps their children alive.

It is clear whose side they are on—the wrong side, in my opinion.

Diane is lucky. She is on Medicare and can afford a \$35-per-month copay for insulin. A lot of Michigan families aren't so lucky.

Consider the Lockwoods. Three children in the Lockwood family have type 1 diabetes and take insulin—three children.

A change to their insurance coverage meant that the family went from paying no copay to paying \$600 a month in a copay for insulin for each child—\$1,800 a month in a copay for their three children.

They couldn't afford it so they began driving to Canada—not that far from Michigan—driving across the bridge to Canada, where the same medication costs \$71 because the Canadian Government negotiates the best price for Canadians.

Then the pandemic closed the border. Jim Lockwood needed to find a job with better health insurance, and he did—in Ohio.

American parents shouldn't be forced to either drive to Canada in order to pay for their children's prescriptions or they shouldn't be forced to uproot their families and move to another State in order to find a job with good insurance so they can afford their children's medicine.

It is time for Republicans to stop working on behalf of their wealthy buddies and join us in working on behalf of American families.

Children with diabetes, people under age 65 need a \$35-per-month cap on their insulin, just like we have been able to do as Democrats coming together for seniors, people on Medicare.

I think that is what we should be focused on here together and invite our Republican colleagues to join us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. KING assumed the Chair.)

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, when I joined the Senate Armed Services Committee in 2013, I encountered a new world of information. Along with that information came a new world of security measures. As a member of that committee, I reviewed document after document apprising me of critical national security developments. I also received strict orders not to share the classified information that I encountered. The American people expect Senators tasked with this solemn duty to take our responsibility seriously.

Let me illustrate just how restrictive the rules are around these classified documents. When I receive classified information, I have to go to a secured place known as a SCIF to read the documents. There, a security manager and often a Capitol police officer will perform checks when I enter and when I exit.

My background on Armed Services is one of the many reasons that I am shocked at the news that classified documents dating back to President Biden's time in the Senate were found sitting haphazardly in his garage this month. The President's personal attorney confirmed that some of those documents came from the Senate, and they have apparently been collecting dust

next to the President's Corvette for years.

It is also concerning that the President's documents were found, in the first place, by personal lawyers without the necessary clearances to view those classified materials.

We have all learned recently that the executive branch has issues regulating documents. I have refrained from commenting on that issue because I have never been a part of that branch of our government, and so I cannot speak to their regulations. But in the Senate, we have strict protocols that protect classified information.

Based on the rigorous security standards of the Senate, it is important that we now ask hard questions. How did classified Senate documents make their way from the Capitol Complex past Senate security managers and all the way to the President's House in Delaware? I think most people believe that this demonstrates incompetence, at best. If a newly elected Nebraska Senator in 2013 could figure out how these security procedures work, surely, a career politician like then-Senator Joe Biden could do so.

As chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, former Senator Biden likely had access to information that could have jeopardized lives, especially those of patriots serving in sensitive roles overseas. President Biden should know that leaked information puts people in danger. This affects all Americans, including the many Nebraskans that are serving abroad, not to mention that it impedes our national security here at home.

Of course, we have no idea what is in the Senate documents that found their way to Wilmington, DE, because the President and his personal attorneys refuse to share them with Congress. The Biden administration argues that it cannot brief us on the mishandled documents because of the ongoing special counsel investigation. There is precedent for intelligence briefings coinciding with special counsel investigations.

As my friend Senator CORNYN said last week, there are public safety and national security concerns that make this an exceptional case. If there was a breakdown in Senate protocols to protect classified information, then we need to know that and we need to know it immediately. That is the only way that we will know how to rectify the potential problems caused by the President's unsecured Senate documents.

We, at least, need to know what the general subject of the documents or the area of the world that they cover. I am proud of my colleagues on the Intelligence Committee, both Democrats and Republicans, for realizing the seriousness of this issue. I hope that we can continue to set aside partisan politics and that we can uncover the truth in this matter.

President Biden's comment on his handling of documents a couple of weeks ago was that he has "no re-

grets." Let me tell you, Mr. President, if a sitting Senator was found to have mishandled classified information, it would be more than just regrettable; it would call into question his or her capacity to serve in this Chamber, and it would be a slap in the face to the hard-working men and women of the Intelligence Committee. By the time we uncover the truth about these documents, I hope that the President will have learned to regret his bad decision.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON FALK NOMINATION

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I request consent for the scheduled vote to start immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Falk nomination?

Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 5 Ex.]

YEAS—60

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Ricketts
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Rounds
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Capito	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Warner
Cramer	Menendez	Warnock
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young

NAYS—37

Barrasso	Ernst	Marshall
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Grassley	Mullin
Braun	Hagerty	Paul
Britt	Hawley	Risch
Budd	Hoeben	Romney
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lee	
Daines	Lummis	

Sullivan Tillis Vance
Thune Tuberville Wicker

NOT VOTING—3

Murkowski Rubio Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider with respect to the Falk and Zakheim nominations are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK HUGHES AND LINCOLN BEAN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Thursday, and it has been a while since I have been on the floor here on a Thursday afternoon, but it is my favorite time of the week because I get to do something that I certainly enjoy. We have a new set of pages here. I think they enjoy it, and I know some in our media enjoy it because it kind of signals the end of the week here. But it is when I get to talk about an Alaskan—or Alaskans, plural—who are doing great stuff for our State or their community or maybe even the country, somebody I refer to as the Alaskan of the week. We have been doing this for, geez, quite some time. I think 5 or 6 years, going on that. We have covered a lot of ground.

And before I talk about our two Alaskans of the week—special Alaskans—I usually give an update about what is going on in the great State of Alaska for anyone watching on TV. We have people back in the Gallery. So we love that.

We always do a plug for Alaska. You have to get up there. Take a vacation with your family. You will love it. You will have the vacation adventure of a lifetime.

So I usually give an update of what has been going on. We have had an intense winter, a lot of snow, particularly in Southcentral Alaska, where I live. Schools have even been closed. That is very rare for our State, to close schools because of winter or really cold weather, but we have had both—some cold snaps, some warming—and much winter fun, as you can imagine, if you love winter sports.

The winter solstice has already come and gone since my last “Alaskan of the Week” and so have Christmas and the holidays. By the way, there is no better place to spend Christmas than in Alaska, where a man named Santa Claus—a good man, by the way—lives in North Pole, AK, and even runs for Congress. You may have seen that news last year. He didn't win, but he is a good guy. I know him well: Santa—Santa Claus—a politician in North Pole, AK.

Now, our two Alaskans of the week are Frank Hughes and Lincoln Bean. They are both Alaska Native leaders, longtime community leaders and members of the organized village of Kake. Kake is a village of about 500 people in beautiful—gorgeous, actually—Southeast Alaska. So, again, if you are vis-

iting, you have to come to Southeast. But we are such a big State that you have to go everywhere.

Now, Frank and Lincoln know what the holidays are about, which we just celebrated, and because of their efforts, they and many others in Kake got a very special early Christmas gift this year that I want to talk to everybody about.

On November 18, both Frank and Lincoln were on a plane from Oregon back home to Alaska. In the belly of the plane was a 40-gallon bin locked with zip ties, filled with 25 precious Native objects, some estimated to be up to 200 years old. And because of their efforts, these precious, sacred objects and the spirits in them were coming home once again and are now resting in Kake, where these objects belong.

Those items include baskets, a head-dress, a replica of a canoe, ceremonial paddles, and rattles used by Tlingit spiritual medicine men. There was also a wooden mask, which would have been carved into a tree in Kake as a territorial marker. Frank said the mask would have had to have been cut out of the body of the tree to be removed.

These items were painfully and lovingly crafted by the village's Tlingit ancestors generations ago, precious items that didn't belong to others but were taken—in some cases, ripped from villages—without even a thought of whom they belonged to. But like I said, now they are home, and, according to Frank and Lincoln, both say that the spirits within these sacred objects are also at home and at peace.

So who are Frank and Lincoln, and why did they think it was so important to bring these items back to their village of Kake?

This is an effort, one of many, being taken across the country since Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990. NAGPRA is the acronym. This congressional act requires any public institution receiving Federal money, like colleges and museums, to return indigenous human remains—yes, these institutions literally have human remains—and cultural items to Tribes or descendants throughout America, to Native communities, wherever possible.

Since then, many artifacts have been, and are continuing to be, returned to Tribes in Alaska and in the lower 48. Still, it is a slog. Many institutions, believe it or not, are not always cooperative—big institutions, famous American institutions.

According to the National Park Service, remains from more than 108,000—let me say that number again—108,000 indigenous people and more than 600,000 artifacts are known to be still held by museums, universities, and Federal Agencies across the country. Think about that. Your ancestors' bones are in a museum somewhere. Not acceptable.

My wife Julie is on the board of the Smithsonian's National Museum of the

American Indian and actually serves on the repatriation committee. And the process can be tedious. But it is so important for the communities who have had artifacts removed from their communities—or remains, for goodness' sake—removed from their communities. It is so important for these communities to be able to heal. It is certainly not always easy to identify these objects, for the recipients to request them, and then to get these objects back to where they belong. And it takes work and determination and, literally, years, particularly for small villages like Kake, which don't have a museum or a trained curator. But Frank and Lincoln and others in the community had the will and determination to make this happen. So a big shout-out to them. That is why they are Alaskans of the week today.

They had a letter—and this is a university, by the way—George Fox University in Newberg, OR, a private Christian college that reached out to Kake—very cooperative, by the way—telling them they thought they had some items that might belong to the village.

By the way, that is a great example of a university—an institution—doing the right thing: helping, taking the initiative. It is unclear exactly how the artifacts made their way a thousand miles to George Fox University in Oregon in the first place. There were Quaker missionaries in Alaska in 1891, and George Fox University was founded in 1891 by the Quakers. So Frank and Lincoln think there is probably a pretty good chance that there is some connection between the missionaries and the artifacts.

And the process, as I mentioned, has taken a long time, starting back in 2018, when Frank was the coordinator for NAGPRA and Lincoln was a council member. As a coordinator, Frank had done many indigenous artifact repatriations across the country, but when the community received the letter from George Fox University, they both got very excited because this was their home village. Some of them, they thought, might be artifacts from members of the Eagle and Raven clans in Kake. These are Tlingit, Haida clans in southeast Alaska.

Now, a little bit about both of these great Alaskans. Frank is an Army veteran. By the way, Alaska Natives—they are both Alaska Native leaders—serve at higher rates in the U.S. military than any other ethnic group in the country. Special patriotism, I refer to this as. And Frank is a great example of that. You go to Native communities, Native villages in Alaska, you ask to raise your hands for veterans, and pretty much every male in the village, in communities I have been to raise their hand. It is unbelievable, the patriotism and service of guys like Frank. He spent his career serving his country. When he got out of the Army, he worked as a substance abuse counselor, as an EMT, served on his village council, and continued serving by being the

commander of the veterans of Kake, his village, and making sure his Alaskan Native veterans got the care and benefits they have earned.

Lincoln also spent his career helping his fellow Alaskans in his community. He has been a tenacious advocate for self-determination and for healthcare for Alaska Natives, particularly Alaska Native veterans. He did an amazing job. And I saw him in action for many years as chair of the Alaskan Native Health Board, which is an extremely important organization for our whole State, where he did a great job leading that for healthcare for all Alaska Natives. So that is a little bit about Frank and Lincoln's background.

As I mentioned, in 2018, they get this letter. Wow. We have a great opportunity here to get artifacts from their village back home. They got involved, undertook the very tedious process of reaching out, writing grants. And by the time they were ready to go, COVID hit. So, of course, that set them back and everybody back. They had to wait.

Finally, the two, as we were coming out of COVID, reenergized their efforts. They took a plane from Kake to Juneau, Juneau to Seattle, Seattle to Portland, where they went to George Fox University.

By the way, as I mentioned, it was very, very gracious, very respectful. They actually held a ceremony at the university. The university wanted these items to be returned. They knew it was the right thing to do. It was an emotional experience for all.

So they started to bring back the objects, the artifacts. This is how Frank described it. When he was there, when the box of items that had been in storage at the university for about 100 years was put in front of him, he said:

It was like running into an air-conditioned room. And then when they opened up the box [with the artifacts and objects from our village, it was like] the sun hit them, it was like spirits hitting me in the face.

"Can you feel the spirits?" he asked other people gathered in the room.

Lincoln said that he could feel it, particularly when they opened the boxes of the rattles that belonged to his family—imagine that feeling—and his clan, the Eagle Clan, with the Killer Whale House. Lincoln said:

It was like looking directly back at my family's heritage.

He said he felt a certain wholeness when he saw the items. A piece of his culture and that of his community that had been missing for so long was now back. When they got back to Kake, a crowd was there to greet them. They sang greetings songs. They ate traditional food.

And then, as per the guidelines, Frank filled out the last paperwork—you always have paperwork when you are dealing with the Feds—and put his hand up and said: I am relieved of duty. I got it done.

Lincoln's next project is to build a Tribal house along with a wellness center where these and all the artifacts

and art can live in a temperature-controlled room so the spirits he was talking about can be there—set free, back home to pass down the wisdom to the next generation.

As Lincoln said:

It's powerful looking back on people we know that were here before us—as a family, as a tribe—and it's tangible, we can touch it.

And now they are back home. Because of their efforts, Frank and Lincoln and the whole community in Kake can now experience this power. They can touch it.

So to my friends, Frank and Lincoln, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year to Kake. Thank you for the great job you have done—the determination—and congratulations once again on being our Alaskans of the Week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Alaska.

WILLOW PROJECT

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, yesterday, as some of my colleagues may know, the Federal Government issued the final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on what is called the Willow Project in Alaska. This is a very large oil and gas development in my State. It has been in permitting for about 20 years—20 years. That is a whole other topic. We don't need 20 years to do anything in terms of permitting.

But I want to first begin by thanking several of my Senate colleagues, particularly a number of my Democratic Senate colleagues who have been reaching out to the Biden administration and saying: Hey, you guys need to move this Willow Project forward, for reasons I am going to talk about.

By the way, I am going to talk about this a lot for the next 30 days here on the floor. It is so important to my State, my constituents, but to America. But I want to begin by thanking so many of my Senate colleagues—a big number of them. I am not sure they all want to be recognized. So I won't recognize any of those. Senator MANCHIN put a statement out on this yesterday. But a number of them—especially my Democratic colleague friends—reached out over the last several weeks of the Biden administration saying: Hey, it is time; it is time. This is good for Alaska, good for America, good for our environment.

So I want to talk a little bit about this. As I mentioned, I will be down here talking a lot about this because it is so darned important to Alaska and, I would argue, America.

This project, as I mentioned, has been under some kind of regulatory review since ConocoPhillips got the leases from the Federal Government during the Clinton administration, the late 1990s. Again, something that people always forget: This is a lease from the Federal Government to the private sector. They paid hundreds of millions of dollars for these leases. We are in a contract with the Feds saying we are going to explore and then develop.

It is also in what is called the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska,

NPRA. It is not a controversial area, unlike ANWR—we recognize that—or some of the offshore developments. This is the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. This was set aside by Congress, this body, I think almost 70 years ago. It used to be called the Naval Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. For what? For developing identifying oil and gas, which our country needs—still needs. It is going to need it for decades to come.

So the review process has been going on for years. Every environmental review, this project advances with flying colors. I will get to that. The Trump administration finished the permitting with a record of decision in 2020. They approved five drilling pads. The Biden administration, after some court delays—and to be honest, after delays from the Biden administration—came back, finally, with a supplemental final EIS and said: We are going to go from five pads down to three.

All right. That is not what I would have preferred. But these are the career people. And they think that this can be developed with this new plan. We would agree. But that is a bare minimum. There were some indications yesterday that the administration is still looking at maybe less. We have 30 more days to review this. And they are looking at maybe less pads.

Well, we have all stated—the private sector companies stated: Hey, anything less than this, you are essentially killing it, because you can't make this an economically viable project.

So let me just give a little bit of a background on this because it is so important, and then I want to make a few points that relate to the voices that need to be heard as it relates to the Willow project.

We could start building this tomorrow. This is clearly a shovel-ready project. We only build, in Alaska, projects like this in the winter because we have such high environmental standards, the highest in the world. We build ice roads, ice paths so we don't disrupt the tundra, and we only, generally, build from January to April. The Conoco team is ready. Estimates are 2,500 jobs—2,500 jobs. Could we use that in America? Could we use that in Alaska? Darn right we could.

By the way, the estimate is 75 percent of those jobs will be union jobs, building trade jobs. That is why the laborers—pretty much every major union in the country—has viewed this as one of their top priorities, not just for Alaska, for America.

Revenues are about \$17 billion for Federal, State, and local governments—\$17 billion. America, Alaska, the North Slope Borough could all use that.

Racial equity, racial justice. I come down here and speak a lot about why resource development in Alaska is so important because it mostly happens in the rural communities in my State where people, primarily indigenous people, don't have the things that the

average American takes for granted, like running water, like flushed toilets, like gymnasiums, like health clinics, let alone hospitals. So Alaska Natives in Alaska, over the last 25 years, have had an explosion in life expectancy. It increased by almost 13 years, more than any other part of America by far. They are living longer. That is a big indicator of policy success. Are your constituents living longer? My constituents are living a lot longer. Why? Because of projects like this. You get jobs; you get revenues; and you start to get things that the average American thinks that every American citizen has. In a lot of our rural communities in Alaska, we don't.

When you want to talk about racial equity and racial justice, this should be No. 1—No. 1. I am going to get to it. The Native communities in my State are 100 percent behind this project.

For that reason, let me talk about another benefit, the environment. This will be the lowest greenhouse gas-emitting project of an energy project of this size, of any project like this in the world—in the world. If we need oil and gas, which the Biden administration's Energy Information Agency says we will need for decades to come and the International Energy Agency in Paris says we are going to need oil and gas for decades to come, wouldn't you want to produce it in the place with the highest environmental standards? The answer is yes. Wouldn't you want to produce it with those 2,500 American jobs—good jobs—that pay a real high wage? The answer is yes. Wouldn't you want to do it in a way that really promotes environmental justice and racial equity by helping indigenous people in their communities with jobs, with revenues, with services that most people take for granted? The answer is yes.

This project, at peak production, will be about 200,000 barrels a day. That is a lot of oil, but you are going to be able to do it without barely any new infrastructure—as I mentioned, five pads or three pads—and it is right next to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline that is two-thirds empty. You plug it in there, and it flows down to America.

You think we need energy? We need energy. One thing I have said to the Biden administration, which makes no sense at all, is why would the President go to Saudi Arabia on bended knee asking for more oil? Why would this administration go to Venezuela—Maduro, a terrorist—and lift sanctions on Venezuela, which has some of the most dirty, polluting energy projects anywhere in the world, so we can import more oil into America from Venezuela and from Saudi Arabia, when we can get it from Alaska with our workers, our high environmental standards—highest in the world—our Native people? These are all the reasons why this makes sense.

These are the reasons why—again, thank you to my colleagues, so many of my Democratic colleagues. All my Republican colleagues are, of course,

supportive, but they don't have the sway with the Biden administration. This is why everybody here—with the exception of a few, and I will just name one because I can't help but name him—are for this. In terms of energy security—and I know the Presiding Officer follows this—which countries fear American energy dominance more than anything? Read the intel. It is Putin in Russia. They are worried about projects like this. It is Xi Jinping in China. They are scared to death of American energy dominance. And it is the people in the Middle East. I was just there on a codel with six Republican and Democratic Senators—in the Middle East. The Presiding Officer was going to come with us. We really missed him. He couldn't make it. Our National Security Advisor was there. We had breakfast with him. He knows all about this project, by the way. The Biden administration's national security teams—Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, National Security Advisor—they think this is a no-brainer.

Of course, we need more energy. Imagine what we can do if you are going into a meeting with the, say, Saudis or Emirates saying: By the way, we just approved a project that will be 200,000 barrels a day for America with the highest standards in the world. That is power. That is still power. We need all the above. I want all kinds of energy—renewables, wind, solar—but we are still going to need oil and gas. If we do, let's get it from us, not our enemies.

This announcement came—like I said, three pads is not great, but we can work with it. BLM put out a pretty good statement. The Department of the Interior put out a statement. They didn't quote anybody, which was very strange. It was a headless Department of the Interior statement that kind of indicated maybe they are going to kill this project in 30 days. That is very troubling.

Our delegation has asked for a meeting with the President to finally pitch him on this. I pitched President Biden on this before. At the time, he was very supportive so it will be hard to walk it back.

Here is my issue. I just want to make a couple of final points. The media coverage on this—to our friends in the media, I am going to ask—look, I interview with the media all the time. I talk with anybody who has issues, but it was remarkable. Go read the articles yesterday on the Willow project. They quote every far-left radical environmental group in America, none of whom, by the way, live in Alaska. The list is very long. They are calling this a horrible project. It is the highest standards in the world, there is no doubt about it. They are just saying apologetic things about this project.

So yesterday's press quoted all these voices who are all negative. By the way, they don't want to build anything. They don't want to have one additional energy project in America.

They don't; ask them. You don't want energy from Alaska? You would rather get it from Venezuela, 18 times more polluting than an American project? When you ask them that question—trust me, I have asked that question a lot—they never have an answer. They don't know what to say. They just say: We hate all oil and gas.

Guess what. We need it. Let's do it here.

Here is my point. This is a list of just some groups that need to be heard. Next time my colleagues—my friends in the media write a story—go ask all the unions. Laborers' International, the biggest construction union in America, LIUNA, led by a great American, Terry O'Sullivan, put another statement out. He has been writing letters once a month. This is one of our biggest projects for the laborers, the building trades, all the unions that build stuff—a giant coalition. Sean McGarvey, another great American is head of the building trades. They put out a huge statement. They have been putting out statements on Willow for years. Did any of our great media in America quote the unions yesterday? No. They quote the Center for Biological Diversity and all these other far lefties, but the men and women who build stuff weren't quoted at all. This is one of their biggest priorities in America right now, 100 percent.

The group that they really did not quote at all—and this is troubling to me—is all the Alaska Native leaders and Alaska Native Tribes and Alaska Native elected leaders in this part of Alaska. There are dozens of them. I was down here and gave a speech a few months ago with all the letters from all these different groups. You know what they do? They love to pick the one person in Alaska who is against them and quote that person.

My ask of the media is next time you write about Willow and the Biden administration, when you are looking for the people who really know how this matters to their State, quote some of these incredible groups—the ANCSA Regional organization, the city of Wainwright, the North Slope Borough, the Native village of Barrow, the Voice of the Arctic, which is a grouping of different Native groups on the Arctic. Here is what they said. Here are a few. This is from the Inupiat leaders of the Alaska's North Slope:

The Administration cannot proclaim to support meaningful tribal consultation and environmental justice while at the same time killing a critical resource that supports . . . the Inupiat communities of the North Slope region.

The Native Alaskans want this. This is the Alaska Federation of Natives. That is the biggest Native group organization that represents all Natives in Alaska: Southeast, North Slope, Interior. They are huge supporters of this—every group.

My friends in the media, go ask them, quote them. Don't go to Greenpeace out of New York City or

San Francisco. Quote the Alaska Native people who live there.

I will make two final points. As you can tell, this is very important to me. You know we have a couple of Members of Congress—I forget this one guy's name from Arizona—GRIJALVA, I think. He was saying the Alaskan people don't want it; Alaska Natives don't want it. He said that yesterday. He has a new member on his committee, MARY PELTOLA, Congresswoman from Alaska, who is an Alaska Native. Maybe you should ask MARY what she thinks about this project instead of spouting off on an issue.

Unfortunately, I have one colleague here—I am not going to get into it. He knows who he is. He makes it his life's work to go after Alaska, including this one. I will give a speech later on the hypocrisy of that action.

I want to just quote the voice of the Arctic Inupiat, a group of Native leaders. Here, they sum up what happened yesterday, what the media kind of highlighted while, literally, canceling the voice of the people in Alaska. Here is what they say:

Outside activist groups opposing Willow have drowned out local perspectives—

That is what happened in the press reports yesterday.

and are actively working to supersede the views of the Alaska Native people. This is not environmental justice or any other kind of justice.

When you put that back to a Biden administration official and say: You guys care about environmental justice, racial justice, racial equity that you talk about all the time, what about my constituents? Every time I have asked that question of a Biden administration official, they look at me blank: Hmm, I don't know how to answer that.

The indigenous people of my State want this project, undeniably. Our friends in the media won't write that story.

It is a direct attack on Alaska Native self-determination.

This is the voice of the Arctic Inupiat. Like I said, I am going to be coming down here talking about this because it is really important for my State and really important for America.

A final point, too. I frequently make the argument—some of my Democratic colleagues don't like it—you know, on these kinds of issues, the Democratic Party that used to be for the working men and working women of America, the people who build things, kind of migrated, kind of left the working men and women out. If the far-left environmental groups want something, they almost always go with them, not the working men and women of America.

This will be a test for the administration. You say you want to support the working men and women and the Indigenous people in my State? This is an easy answer—easy answer. Look at the supporters.

So I hope we can get there. Thirty days is going to be a battle, but I hope

our friends in the media, when they are writing about this in the next few weeks, don't cancel the voices of Alaskans, don't cancel the voices of the Alaskan Native people, the Indigenous people. Hear from them. I know you have a bias against a project like this, but listen to the people I represent. They are great people, and they are very clear that they are supporting the Willow project, as am I, as is Senator MURKOWSKI, as are, by the way, a lot of my colleagues in a bipartisan way. I thank them again. This is going to be really important. And it doesn't just matter to Alaska; it matters to America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it was 30 years ago to this very day that I came here to give one of my first speeches on the Senate floor, and I talked about a friend of mine back in Washington State. She was a mom. She had just gotten heartbreaking news. Her son was dying of leukemia. And then another gut punch: Her employer told her she had to choose between being in the hospital with her son or being at her job, and if she wasn't there, she was going to lose it.

To this day, that makes me so angry. No one should face such a cruel decision. No one should ever be forced to choose between taking care of themselves and their loved ones and being able to make ends meet.

So at the time, 30 years ago, I was on the floor to urge my colleagues to pass the Family and Medical Leave Act, which provided job-protected, unpaid leave to workers across the country, because the bottom line was that every worker should know that if they have a family emergency, they can prioritize their family's health without jeopardizing their family's economic security.

I was so thrilled when, just a few days later, we won, and that bill became law. But even back then, it was clear that bill was just a first step. It was clear we needed to keep fighting for the next one. And I am still here, and I am still fighting because we are way behind where we should be. We are way behind our peers in the world when it comes to giving working families the support they need, and it is holding us back.

For one thing, there are still too many loopholes that leave people without the simple promise of unpaid leave. Too many workers today in this country are denied the basic protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act that we passed into law 30 years ago. I have been fighting to close those loopholes and expand protections for decades so workers are not left out in the cold during an emergency just because they work at a small business or they work part time or just because their family might look little different—for example, if they are a caregiver for a niece

or a nephew or a grandchild. No one should be punished for that. So it is time that we pass legislation to guarantee that those workers get the same protections as everybody else.

Let me be clear. Passing bills to do this, that is just updating our laws to guarantee unpaid leave for all. That is just making good on the promise we made to workers 30 years ago. In other words, that is just the next step, but it is far from the last one. Our families need a lot more. They deserve so much better. There is no excuse for our utter lack of a national paid leave program. It is bad for families, as any working mom or dad can tell you or anyone who cares for a family member with a serious health condition. They know this all too well.

By the way, it is bad for our economy because the lack of paid leave means that employees lose their wages and businesses lose their workers. We are facing serious workforce shortages in key sectors of our economy today. Let me tell you, the lack of a national paid leave program is not helping; it is hurting. We are the only Nation among our peers that has not figured that out yet. We are the only one that hasn't gotten this done. The reality is, it makes our economy less competitive on the world stage. But you don't have to look at other countries to see how urgent this is; just listen to people right here.

I shared my friend's story all those years ago, but today, across the country, there are still so many families facing unthinkable choices. There are still so many people—working moms in particular—sharing their own deeply personal stories about this, stories of the painful recovery after giving birth and the incredibly special but, let's face it, pretty tough first weeks of bonding with a newborn child; stories of the grief and the pain of caring for a seriously ill child; sitting at a hospital bedside of a seriously ill parent recovering from surgery or coping with a cancer diagnosis; with the added stress, at that hardest time of your life, about how you are going to make your next month's rent if you have to take unpaid time off of work. Anyone who has been in those situations knows it is hard. You have so much you are worried about.

Here in Congress, we should be working to make that an easier time for families. We should be taking that worry off of parents' shoulders. We should be making sure that no worker has to choose between their family and their job, between their family and their paycheck.

So as we mark the anniversary today of the Family and Medical Leave Act, I want to urge my colleagues, let's celebrate the legacy of that bill, of course, by building on it. Let it be this Congress that we finally, at long last, take the much-needed next steps that families have been waiting for, that they have been calling for. Let's ensure that the Family and Medical Leave Act protects all working families. Let's establish a national paid leave program.

Let's tackle the childcare crisis with bold reforms. Let's build an economy that actually works for our families here.

Now, I want to end today with the same words that I actually said 30 years ago right here on the Senate floor:

If one mother is able to sit with her seriously ill son without fear of losing her life savings, if one son is able to hold the hand of his dying mother, if one of us—you or I—is able to care for someone we love when they need us the most, then the time and the energy spent on [these issues has been] worth it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 3.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 3, DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID W. CARLE

Mr. WELCH. Madam President, the January 26, 2023, issue of "Roll Call" included an interview with David Carle, who is retiring from the Senate after 45 years as a congressional press secretary, the last 26 years as Senator Leahy's communications director. I want to pay tribute to David, who long remained out of the limelight but who played an indispensable role, day in and day out, translating the often arcane business of the Congress into concise, coherent prose for Vermonters and countless others in this country and around the world.

As the interview notes, David arrived at Senator Leahy's office after serving for 12 years in a similar capacity for Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, whom David admired greatly. In fact, when Senator Leahy retired on January 3, David was the longest serving press secretary in U.S. Senate history. That is an extraordinary accomplishment and a testament to his devotion to his work, to the Congress, and to the country.

An outstanding writer and editor, David was always attuned to the interests of Vermonters and the political sensitivities of controversial issues and votes. He not only brought an inherent talent for communicating in plain-spoken and compelling language, but underlying everything he wrote was a deep commitment to defending the principles this country stands for, particularly the First Amendment.

David was also a mentor to aspiring communications staff, who under his tutelage learned the nuts and bolts of interfacing with traditional and social media outlets. Several of them have gone on to become communications directors for other Members of Congress.

The people of Vermont owe David their thanks, as do all of us in the Congress who have benefited from his unflinching example of professionalism, dedication, and integrity.

I ask unanimous consent that the Roll Call interview with David Carle be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Roll Call, Jan. 26, 2023]

AFTER 45 YEARS ON THE HILL, DAVID CARLE
HAS SEEN IT ALL
(By Jim Saksa)

When David Carle started out as a press secretary on the Hill, the mimeo machine was still in the attic of Longworth and Democrats still dominated in places like Utah.

When the longtime aide retired this month, only three lawmakers could beat his 45 years of service: his (also retiring) boss Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., plus Sens.

Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, and Edward J. Markey, D-Mass.

In between, fax machines came and went, along with thousands of his fellow staffers, but Carle stuck with Congress.

Carle spent the last 26 years at Leahy's side as his communications director, where he witnessed firsthand how both the Senate and the media that covers it have changed, for good and ill.

Carle took a few moments to reflect on his lifetime in the Capitol with CQ Roll Call late last year. He shared what first drew him to Congress and what kept him there for so long.

Q: What drew you to Congress?

A: I've been on the Hill since 1977. I was born in Utah, but moved away to Ohio when I was 5. My dad initially was the press secretary for Akron Public Schools, and so journalism was always in my blood.

I took advantage of a lot of internships in college and graduate school. I was a governor's intern in Utah, and I won an internship with the Deseret News. Later I worked at the big powerhouse Clear Channel station in Salt Lake City.

So I've always had an interest in both politics and journalism. Back then it was less common to cross over between the two, and I was concerned about that.

Q: How did you end up making the leap?

A: Over the summer of '77, I had a fellowship at the Interior Department. I thought I would only be in Washington for a little while, so I literally went to every single Smithsonian museum and took in as much as I could.

The fellowship was running out, and I was due to go back to graduate school that fall. I thought, well, let me just sound out somebody I've admired in the Utah delegation, Gunn McKay.

Back then, if you can believe it, Utah had a three-to-one Democratic majority in Congress, and now it's become one of the most Republican states. I was hired as a press assistant. I still belong to Sigma Delta Chi, the journalism fraternity, but I've stayed in politics ever since.

Q: What made you stay? You could have cashed out.

A: That's a common pattern with communications directors: work here for a while and then move downtown to a public affairs firm. But I've always been more interested in working in government. For those firms, you have several bosses, several clients. I liked finding somebody I really respected.

Q: You've been here longer than most actual senators. What's it been like seeing this institution evolve and change?

A: When I first started with [Illinois Democratic Rep.] Paul Simon, he had a weekly column. He was a publisher of a small newspaper in Illinois. And my job as press secretary was to take the column up in the dark, hot attic of the Longworth Building where we had a mimeo machine and also an addressograph, where you put cards in and the envelopes are addressed.

There was a lot of manual labor involved with being a press secretary back then. You were dealing with newspapers and TV stations by mail, and sometimes by fax—you know, those stinky round machines that you clip a page in, turn it on and it spins, and then it's got coated paper that stinks. We also used alligator clips on a regular phone to send radio actualities to radio stations.

When Paul moved over to the Senate in 1985, we had a dozen major media markets in Illinois, and all of them had a presence in Washington. The Sun-Times alone had 17 people at one point in their bureau. And now it's down to one person, Lynn Sweet. But there has also been an explosion of other news organizations, given what's happened

with the internet. I think there are more reporters covering the Hill in one way or another now than there were back then.

Q: Your next job was with Leahy, and you worked for him for 26 years. What moments stand out?

A: After the plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11, we [evacuated the Capitol] and walked to my house a few blocks away. It was the senator and a few other senior aides, and all we could do was watch television to try to find out what was happening. This was before everyone had BlackBerries.

He tended to have people stay longer on staff than other senators do. And he also had a reputation for attracting good people, like John Podesta, who went on to be Bill Clinton's chief of staff, and George Tenet, who went on to be CIA director.

It was very rewarding to work with him on what I call the white hat projects, like the Innocence Protection Act and the landmine crusade.

I've been on very few CODELs, but the first one I went on was to Ottawa, where Lloyd Axworthy, the foreign minister of Canada, picked up on Leahy's legislation—the first in the world to ban the export of landmines. And Leahy still pesters every president to sign the Mine Ban Treaty. Some recent Democratic presidents have inched toward that, but there's always a big carveout for South Korea.

Q: How do you feel about the direction things are going on the Hill?

A: I feel, as Sen. Leahy does, as he said in his farewell speech, that the Senate in some ways is broken. It was never perfect—he entered at a time when segregationists were running committees, and he was part of the reform effort that Walter Mondale led to bring the filibuster threshold down from 67 to 60.

But now we have the rancor and the bumper sticker politics, with people playing for a soundbite. Senators don't spend as much time with each other and each other's families as they used to, and the filibuster is abused.

Q: You're still playing press secretary, after all these years. What are your own thoughts on where Congress is headed?

A: When I was in ninth grade, our English class learned what propaganda is and how to look at sources. So I'm kind of shocked at how little media literacy there is these days. I think people need to be more discriminating consumers of news. I'm concerned about anti-science bias and media literacy.

Q: What's next for you?

A: My dad is 92 years old, so I'll spend more time with him. And I'll do some writing.

I've enjoyed the work. I'm a generalist by nature, and being a press secretary, you have the opportunity to learn something new every day. I feel so grateful for this experience that I had. This has been a dream job with a dream boss, working on issues that really made a difference. And I'll never tire of seeing the Capitol lit up at night.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING QUENTIN “Q” WILLIAMS

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to Quentin “Q” Williams, a dedicated public servant, advocate, and friend to many. Tragically, State Representative Williams passed away on January 5, 2023, at the age of 39. He will be remembered for his commitment to Connecticut and passion for helping others.

A lifelong resident of Middletown, CT, Q was killed in an automobile accident just one day after being sworn in for a third term as State representative, a beautiful life cut tragically short, a bright light extinguished.

Raised by a single mother in Middletown, Q accomplished so much in his short career. After graduating from Middletown Public Schools, he earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Bryant University, and a master of public administration from Villanova University—excellent preparation for a professional career dedicated to serving others.

Q began his career in community banking in Hartford before pursuing nonprofit management. In 2012, he was named executive director of the Middletown Downtown Business District and launched the community's first “Middletown Restaurant Week,” enhancing the community and economic vitality of the city's Main Street. Q served as director of advocacy and policy for Excellence Community Schools, a charter school network, and co-founded EquityCT, an education nonprofit. He was also active in many charitable and service organizations with a generous spirit that served him well in public service.

In 2019, Q was elected as the first Black State legislator from Middletown. As State representative, Q took great pride in championing social and racial equality, human rights, and accessible housing. He supported youth programs to help the next generation prepare for successful futures. There is no telling where Q's energy and passion could have taken him and how much good he would have continued to do for his community and the state of Connecticut.

At two recent church ceremonies, in Middletown and Bloomfield, friends and colleagues of Q's spoke of his love and loyalty, his jovial spirit, and deeply genuine generosity. At the time of his death, Representative Williams was looking forward to serving as the new house chair of the labor and public employees committee. Over the last several weeks, at ceremonies honoring him, I have spoken to his wonderful family. I have been among scores of people paying their respects to Q—a stirring testament to his positive impact.

My wife Cynthia and I extend our deepest sympathies to Q's family during this difficult time, particularly to his wife Carrissa and mother Queen. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Q's life and legacy, both large and lasting.●

RECOGNIZING RED OAK FABRICATION

• Ms. ERNST. Madam President, in my new position as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I have the honor of recognizing an outstanding Iowa small business that ex-

emplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. It is my privilege to recognize Red Oak Fabrication of Red Oak, IA, as the Senate Small Business of the Week for the week of January 30, 2023.

As you will often see across our great State, small businesses and families go hand-in-hand in Iowa. Red Oak Fabrication of Montgomery County is no different. Red Oak Fabrication was founded in 1913 under the name Pike Machine Shop. A short decade later, management would decide to adopt the name that still stands today: Red Oak Fabrication. In 1928, Ted Fort began working at Red Oak as one of three employees. Through hard work and persistence, he purchased half interest in the company in 1944 and eventually purchased the remaining to own full interest in 1948. Watching their father's growing success within the business, it was not long before Ted's sons Bill and Jack, both veterans of World War II, decided to join the fold in 1946 and 1947 respectively. Bill was responsible for starting the outside sales of oxygen and welding supplies, while Jack joined the sales team. Ted's two sons proved to be great additions to the company, especially as the Fort family's involvement in Red Oak Manufacturing extended beyond the second generation.

The third generation of the Fort family working at Red Oak Fabrication began in 1978 when Ted's grandson Jeff Fort started as a route truck driver. Jeff eventually took over the business in 1992 and made a big splash in 1993 when he purchased a plasma table, the company's first. Jeff's son, Jacob Fort, started in 2001 following his graduation from college, ushering in the fourth generation of Forts. Jacob got his start working in indoor and outdoor sales. Jacob left the company in 2005, but returned in 2014 and now handles business development and purchasing, leading the activities at the north location. Jordan Fort, another one of Jeff's sons, began working at Red Oak Fabrication as a freshman in high school in 2004. He worked at his family's business every summer until his sophomore year of college. He now handles the powder coating as well as purchasing. In 2022, Justin Fort joined the business working in operations following a decade of work in cutting equipment manufacturing and production welding equipment sales.

You can find Red Oak Fabrication in three locations in Montgomery County, a north, south, and central location. The central location is where the company started and is where the machining centers, as well as a Carhartt store is located. The north facility provides powder coating, plate rolling, manual and robotic welding, while the south location has their plate processing equipment. Starting as a two truck operation, Red Oak Fabrication has grown to include three plasma tables, two laser tables, and one water jet table. Clearly, a strong sense of business acumen runs in the Fort family as Ted's children, grandchildren, and even

great-grandchildren have continued on their forefather's long road of growth and innovation.

I think we can all agree that small businesses are the backbone of America and families are the heart. It gives me great pleasure to see Ted Fort's hard work transcend generations to provide vital manufacturing services to my home county and statewide. Therefore, I want to commend the Fort family for their hard work and commitment to keeping Red Oak Fabrication a family business, even as they continue to grow their enterprise, and achieve the American dream. Congratulations to the Fort family and the entire team at Red Oak Fabrication. I look forward to seeing your continued growth and success in Iowa.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:55 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 139. An act to require Executive agencies to submit to Congress a study of the impacts of expanded telework and remote work by agency employees during the COVID-19 pandemic and a plan for the agency's future use of telework and remote work, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolutions were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 139. An act to require Executive agencies to submit to Congress a study of the impacts of expanded telework and remote work by agency employees during the COVID-19 pandemic and a plan for the agency's future use of telework and remote work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 214. A bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 219. A bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 259. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-335. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Rimsulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10478-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-336. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Malic Acid; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 10494-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-337. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 10504-01-OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-338. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of vice admiral in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777a; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-339. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Strengthening Organic Enforcement" (RIN0581-AD09) (Docket No. AMS-NOP-17-0065) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-340. A communication from the Chairman of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a real estate lease transaction; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-341. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled "Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment" (RIN0790-AL58) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-342. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Expanding TRICARE Access to Care in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic" (RIN0720-AB85) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-343. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Reorganization of Defense Acquisition Statutes" (RIN0750-AL72) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-344. A communication from the Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement" (RIN0750-AL58) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-345. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Agriculture, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-346. A communication from the Director of Public Affairs and Congressional Relations, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of the Comptroller's 2022 Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-347. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a plan of action for any use of the authorities available in Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to establish or enhance the domestic production capability for microelectronic technologies and related technologies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-348. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13581 with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-349. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13882 with respect to Mali; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-350. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13566 with respect to Libya; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-351. A communication from the Chair and President of the Export-Import Bank,

transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a transaction involving U.S. exports to Türkiye; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-352. A communication from the Chair and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a transaction involving U.S. exports to Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-353. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-354. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to OFAC Sanctions Regulations" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 13, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-355. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information" (RIN3084-AB35) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-356. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Privacy of Consumer Financial Information Rule Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act" (RIN3084-AB42) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-357. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold" (12 CFR Part 1003) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-358. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustments to Civil Monetary Penalty Amounts" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-359. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Community Reinvestment Act Regulations Asset-Size Thresholds" (RIN3064-AF87) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-360. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Insider Trading Arrangements and Related Disclosures"

(RIN3235-AM86) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-361. A communication from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassifying Fender's Blue Butterfly From Endangered to Threatened With a Section 4(d) Rule" (RIN1018-BD97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-362. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Redesignation of the Ohio portion of the Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standard; Correction" (FRL No. 9532-03-R5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-363. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-1.5e); Correction" (FRL No. 8582-03-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-364. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Finding of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan Revisions Required Under Clean Air Act Section 185; California; Sacramento Metro Area" (FRL No. 10505-01-R9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-365. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado; Delegation of Authority of the Federal Plan for Existing Hospital, Medical, Infectious Waste Incinerators" (FRL No. 10462-02-R8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-366. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Base Year Emissions Inventory and Emissions Statement Rule Certification for the 2015 Ozone Standard" (FRL No. 9746-02-R5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-367. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Consumer Price Index Adjustments of Oil Pollution Act of 1990 Limits of Liability - Vessels, Deepwater Ports and Onshore Facilities" ((RIN1625-AC84) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0252)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-368. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2023" (RIN3150-AK59) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-369. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revision of the NRC Enforcement Policy" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-370. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "NuScale Small Modular Reactor Design Certification" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Lester Martinez-Lopez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

*Ravi Chaudhary, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Daniel J. Calabretta, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

Tiffany M. Cartwright, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Margaret R. Guzman, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Araceli Martinez-Olguin, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Gina R. Mendez-Miro, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Ana C. Reyes, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Jamar K. Walker, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Jamal N. Whitehead, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 225. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 226. A bill to establish eligibility requirements for education support professionals and school support staff under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRUZ, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 227. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 228. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 229. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 230. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 231. A bill to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 to remove barriers to agricultural producers in accessing funds to carry out emergency measures under the emergency conservation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 232. A bill to provide limits on the reduction of Internal Revenue Service user fees; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 233. A bill to authorize the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to support African American history education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 235. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide that consumer room air cleaners are covered products to which certain energy conservation standards apply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 236. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to award grants to develop, administer, and evaluate early childhood education apprenticeships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 237. A bill to preserve access to abortion medications; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 238. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for portable electric heating devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 239. A bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve and encourage innovation in international education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 240. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 241. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the "Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 242. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a seri-

ous health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 243. A bill to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish procedures for conducting maintenance projects at ports of entry at which the Office of Field Operations conducts certain enforcement and facilitation activities; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 244. A bill to prohibit any rule or guidance that bans gas stoves in the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 245. A bill to provide requirements for the appropriate Federal banking agencies when requesting or ordering a depository institution to terminate a specific customer account, to provide for additional requirements related to subpoenas issued under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 246. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 247. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 248. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emergency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 249. A bill to promote registered apprenticeships, including registered apprenticeships within in-demand industry sectors, through the support of workforce intermediaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 250. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard and its use to respond to natural disasters and other civil disturbances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. LEE):

S. 251. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by officers or employees of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 252. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting the marketing of firearms to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 253. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 254. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING):

S. 255. A bill to authorize certain aliens seeking asylum to be employed in the United States while their applications are being adjudicated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 256. A bill to terminate certain waivers of sanctions with respect to Iran issued in connection with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 257. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 258. A bill to provide clarification regarding the common or usual name for bison and compliance with section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. 259. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases; read the first time.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 260. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 261. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 262. A bill to prohibit, or require disclosure of, the surveillance, monitoring, and collection of certain worker data by employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 263. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to repay the estates of deceased beneficiaries for certain benefits paid by the Secretary and misused by fiduciaries of such beneficiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 264. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 265. A bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 266. A bill to expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 267. A bill to designate the mountain at the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, as Devils Tower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 268. A bill to assist States in carrying out projects to expand the child care workforce and child care facilities in the States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 269. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to fully protect the safety of children and the environment, to remove dangerous pesticides from use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 270. A bill to improve protections for meatpacking workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 271. A bill to place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 272. A bill to establish the Office of High-Risk AFO Disaster Mitigation and Enforcement in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 25. A resolution recognizing January 2023 as "National Mentoring Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 26. A resolution honoring the 106th anniversary of Selfridge Air National Guard

Base and the contributions of Selfridge Air National Guard Base to the military and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 27. A resolution designating February 1, 2023, as “Blue Star Mother’s Day”; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KELLY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 28. A resolution commemorating the 20-year anniversary of the loss of Space Shuttle Columbia; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 29. A resolution designating the week beginning February 5, 2023, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 30. A resolution to constitute the majority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. Res. 31. A resolution to constitute the minority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 32. A resolution condemning the violent insurrection in Brazil on January 8, 2023, and expressing United States solidarity with the people of Brazil, as well as support for safeguarding Brazil’s democratic institutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 18

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 18, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome.

S. 28

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a partially refundable credit against payroll taxes for certain restaurants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

S. 29

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 29, a bill to provide remedies to members of the Armed Forces discharged or

subject to adverse action under the COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

S. 40

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 40, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 204

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 204, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 218, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 10, a resolution memorializing the unborn by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on the 22nd day of January each year.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 241. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 241

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HELEN EDWARDS ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 242. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a serious health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children’s and grandchildren’s educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today I am reintroducing the Caring for All Families Act. It will expand protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act and ensure that a broader range of caregiving relationships are covered.

In 2020, the Department of Labor found that one in six people taking leave to act as caregiver was not protected by the Family and Medical Leave Act’s definition of “family.” It really begs the question: How many of these people decided to drop out of the workforce altogether? How many of them were fired because they missed a shift because their child woke up with a fever or because an elderly relative was rushed to the ER? No one should ever have to choose between caring for a loved one or losing their job.

The Caring for All Families Act will help protect these workers by adding domestic partners, in-laws, grandparents, and other significant relationships to the FMLA’s definition of “family.”

Importantly, this legislation will just be a starting point. While it would expand job protections to millions of workers, it would not resolve one crucial flaw in our safety net. America is the only industrialized Nation in the world that does not have guaranteed paid family leave. I am going to repeat that. America is the only industrialized Nation in the world that does not guarantee paid family leave. That is shameful.

For the millions of working Americans who have or will be caregivers at some point in their lives, what are they supposed to do? Take on debt? Work even more hours? No. We cannot settle

for a system that abandons working families when they need it the most. The American people deserve a safety net that prevents them from drowning, a safety net that provides the peace of mind they need to reenter the workforce, and offers them the assurance that their government has their back.

So let's start. Let's pass the Caring for All Families Act and then get to work to ensure access to paid leave for all American workers.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 242

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Caring for All Families Act".

SEC. 2. LEAVE TO CARE FOR A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER RELATED INDIVIDUAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF RELATED INDIVIDUALS.—Section 101 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(20) ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL WHOSE CLOSE ASSOCIATION IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.—The term 'any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship', used with respect to an employee, means any person with whom the employee has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship.

"(21) DOMESTIC PARTNER.—The term 'domestic partner', used with respect to an employee, means—

"(A) the person recognized as the domestic partner of the employee under any domestic partnership or civil union law of a State or political subdivision of a State; or

"(B) in the case of an unmarried employee, an unmarried adult person who is in a committed, personal relationship with the employee, is not a domestic partner as described in subparagraph (A) to or in such a relationship with any other person, and who is designated to the employer by such employee as that employee's domestic partner.

"(22) GRANDCHILD.—The term 'grandchild' means the son or daughter of an employee's son or daughter.

"(23) GRANDPARENT.—The term 'grandparent' means a parent of a parent of an employee.

"(24) NEPHEW; NIECE.—The terms 'nephew' and 'niece', used with respect to an employee, mean a son or daughter of the employee's sibling.

"(25) PARENT-IN-LAW.—The term 'parent-in-law' means a parent of the spouse or domestic partner of an employee.

"(26) SIBLING.—The term 'sibling' means any person who is a son or daughter of an employee's parent (other than the employee).

"(27) SON-IN-LAW; DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—The terms 'son-in-law' and 'daughter-in-law', used with respect to an employee, mean any person who is a spouse or domestic partner of a son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee.

"(28) UNCLE; AUNT.—The terms 'uncle' and 'aunt', used with respect to an employee,

mean the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee's grandparent (other than the employee's parent)."

(2) INCLUSION OF ADULT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER.—Section 101(12) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2611(12)) is amended—

(A) by inserting "a child of an individual's domestic partner," after "a legal ward,"; and

(B) by striking "who is—" and all that follows and inserting "and includes an adult child.".

(b) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 102 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2612) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee, if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, if such spouse, domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the employee" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or next of kin of a covered servicemember, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the covered servicemember";

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, parent, or covered servicemember of the employee, as appropriate" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or covered servicemember of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee" and inserting "spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate,"; and

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "or domestic partners," after "husband and wife"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or parent-in-law" after "parent"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting "or those domestic partners," after "husband and wife" each place it appears.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, or of the next of kin of an individual in the case of leave taken under such paragraph (3), as appropriate" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or the next of kin of an individual, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for the son, daughter, spouse, or parent" and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual"; and

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking "son, daughter, parent, or spouse who has a serious health condition, or will assist in their recovery," and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, with a serious health condition, of the employee, or an individual, with a serious health condition, who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, or will assist in the recovery,".

(d) EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS PROTECTION.—Section 104(c)(3) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2614(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, as appropriate," and inserting "son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate,"; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking "son, daughter, spouse, or parent" and inserting "employee's son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or (with relation to the employee) any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship, as appropriate,".

SEC. 3. LEAVE TO CARE FOR A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER RELATED INDIVIDUAL FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PARENT-IN-LAW, ADULT CHILD, GRANDPARENT, GRANDCHILD, OR SIBLING OF THE EMPLOYEE, OR ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WHOSE CLOSE ASSOCIATION IS THE

EQUIVALENT OF A FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.—Section 6381 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) the term ‘any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship’, used with respect to an employee, means any person with whom the employee has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship;

“(14) the term ‘domestic partner’, used with respect to an employee, means—

“(A) the person recognized as the domestic partner of the employee under any domestic partnership or civil union law of a State or political subdivision of a State; or

“(B) in the case of an unmarried employee, an unmarried adult person who is in a committed, personal relationship with the employee, is not a domestic partner as described in subparagraph (A) or in such a relationship with any other person, and who is designated to the employing agency by such employee as that employee’s domestic partner;

“(15) the term ‘grandchild’ means the son or daughter of an employee’s son or daughter;

“(16) the term ‘grandparent’ means a parent of a parent of an employee;

“(17) the terms ‘nephew’ and ‘niece’, used with respect to an employee, mean a son or daughter of the employee’s sibling;

“(18) the term ‘parent-in-law’ means a parent of the spouse or domestic partner of an employee;

“(19) the term ‘sibling’ means any person who is a son or daughter of an employee’s parent (other than the employee);

“(20) the terms ‘son-in-law’ and ‘daughter-in-law’, used with respect to an employee, mean any person who is a spouse or domestic partner of a son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee;

“(21) the term ‘State’ has the same meaning given the term in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203); and

“(22) the terms ‘uncle’ and ‘aunt’, used with respect to an employee, mean the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the employee’s grandparent (other than the employee’s parent).”.

(2) INCLUSION OF ADULT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF A DOMESTIC PARTNER.—Section 6381(6) of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting “a child of an individual’s domestic partner,” after “a legal ward,”; and

(B) by striking “who is—” and all that follows and inserting “and includes an adult child”.

(b) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 6382 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee, if such spouse, son, daughter, or parent” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship, if such spouse, domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, or such other individual”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent of the

employee” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin of a covered servicemember” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or next of kin of a covered servicemember, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the covered servicemember”; and

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, parent, or covered servicemember of the employee, as appropriate” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, or covered servicemember of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “spouse, or a son, daughter, or parent, of the employee” and inserting “spouse or domestic partner, or a son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, parent, parent-in-law, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate.”.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, or parent of the employee, as appropriate” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking “son, daughter, spouse, or parent, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son, daughter, spouse, or parent” and inserting “son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee, as appropriate, and an estimate of the amount of time that such employee is needed to care for such son or daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, spouse or domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece of the employee, or any other individual”.

SEC. 4. ENTITLEMENT TO ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE FMLA FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.

(a) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 102(a) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2612(a)), as amended by section 2(b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) ENTITLEMENT TO ADDITIONAL LEAVE FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and section 103(g), an eligible employee shall be entitled to leave under this paragraph to—

“(i) participate in or attend an activity that is sponsored by a school or community organization and relates to a program of the school or organization that is attended by a son or daughter or a grandchild of the employee; or

“(ii) meet routine family medical care needs (including by attending medical and dental appointments of the employee or a son or daughter, spouse or domestic partner, or grandchild of the employee) or attend to the care needs of an elderly individual who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee (including by making visits to nursing homes or group homes).

“(B) LIMITATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible employee shall be entitled to—

“(I) not to exceed 4 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 30-day period; and

“(II) not to exceed 24 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 12-month period described in paragraph (4).

“(ii) COORDINATION RULE.—Leave under this paragraph shall be in addition to any leave provided under any other paragraph of this subsection.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this paragraph:

“(i) COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘community organization’ means a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and provides activities for individuals described in section 101(12), such as a scouting or sports organization.

“(ii) SCHOOL.—The term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility licensed under State law.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 102(b)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following new sentence: “Subject to subsection (e)(4) and section 103(g), leave under subsection (a)(5) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 102(d)(2) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(d)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—

“(i) VACATION LEAVE; PERSONAL LEAVE; FAMILY LEAVE.—An eligible employee may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute any of the accrued paid vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave of the employee for any part of the period of leave under subsection (a)(5).

“(ii) MEDICAL OR SICK LEAVE.—An eligible employee may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute any of the accrued paid medical or sick leave of the employee for any part of the period of leave provided under clause (ii) of subsection (a)(5)(A), except that nothing in this title shall require an employer to provide paid sick leave or paid medical leave in any situation in which such employer would not normally provide any such paid leave.

“(iii) PROHIBITION ON RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.—If the employee elects or the employer requires the substitution of accrued paid leave for leave under subsection (a)(5), the employer shall not restrict or limit the leave that may be substituted or impose any additional terms and conditions on the substitution of such leave that are

more stringent for the employee than the terms and conditions set forth in this Act.”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 102(e) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(e)), as amended by section 2(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) NOTICE RELATING TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—In any case in which an employee requests leave under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), the employee shall—

“(A) provide the employer with not less than 7 days’ notice, or (if such notice is impracticable) such notice as is practicable, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such paragraph; and

“(B) in the case of leave to be taken under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), make a reasonable effort to schedule the activity or care involved so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider involved (if any).”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) CERTIFICATION RELATED TO PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS LEAVE.—An employer may require that a request for leave under section 102(a)(5) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.”.

SEC. 5. ENTITLEMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO LEAVE FOR PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY WELLNESS.

(a) LEAVE REQUIREMENT.—Section 6382(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 3(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) and section 6383(f), an employee shall be entitled to leave under this paragraph to—

“(i) participate in or attend an activity that is sponsored by a school or community organization and relates to a program of the school or organization that is attended by a son or daughter or a grandchild of the employee; or

“(ii) meet routine family medical care needs (including by attending medical and dental appointments of the employee or a son or daughter, spouse or domestic partner, or grandchild of the employee) or to attend to the care needs of an elderly individual who is any other individual whose close association is the equivalent of a family relationship with the employee (including by making visits to nursing homes and group homes).

“(B)(i) An employee is entitled to—

“(I) not to exceed 4 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 30-day period; and

“(II) not to exceed 24 hours of leave under this paragraph during any 12-month period described in paragraph (4).

“(ii) Leave under this paragraph shall be in addition to any leave provided under any other paragraph of this subsection.

“(C) For the purpose of this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘community organization’ means a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and provides activities for individuals described in section 6381(6), such as a scouting or sports organization; and

“(ii) the term ‘school’ means an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)), a Head Start program assisted under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), and a child care facility licensed under State law.”.

(b) SCHEDULE.—Section 6382(b)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting after the third sentence the following new sentence: “Subject to sub-

section (e)(4) and section 6383(f), leave under subsection (a)(5) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule.”; and

(2) in the last sentence, by striking “involved,” and inserting “involved (or, in the case of leave under subsection (a)(5), for purposes of the 30-day or 12-month period involved).”.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 6382(d) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) An employee may elect to substitute for any part of the period of leave under subsection (a)(5), any of the employee’s accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave. If the employee elects the substitution of that accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave for leave under subsection (a)(5), the employing agency shall not restrict or limit the leave that may be substituted or impose any additional terms and conditions on the substitution of such leave that are more stringent for the employee than the terms and conditions set forth in this subchapter.”.

(d) NOTICE.—Section 6382(e) of such title, as amended by section 3(b)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) In any case in which an employee requests leave under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), the employee shall—

“(A) provide the employing agency with not less than 7 days’ notice, or (if such notice is impracticable) such notice as is practicable, before the date the leave is to begin, of the employee’s intention to take leave under such paragraph; and

“(B) in the case of leave to be taken under subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii), make a reasonable effort to schedule the activity or care involved so as not to disrupt unduly the operations of the employing agency, subject to the approval of the health care provider involved (if any).”.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383(f) of such title is amended by striking “paragraph (1)(E) or (3) of” and inserting “paragraph (1)(E), (3) or (5) of”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 246. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 246

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Safety Enhancements for Communities Using Reasonable and Effective Firearm Storage Act” or the “SECURE Firearm Storage Act”.

SEC. 2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) RELATION TO PROVISION GOVERNING GUN SHOWS.—This subsection shall apply to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer except as provided in subsection (j).

“(2) FIREARM STORAGE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall keep and store each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee at the premises covered by the license.

“(B) MEANS OF STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall, with respect to each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee—

“(i) secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick through the space between the trigger guard, and the frame or receiver, of the firearm, with—

“(I) the steel rod secured by a hardened steel lock that has a shackle;

“(II) the lock and shackle protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter; and

“(III) the rod anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises; or

“(ii) store the firearm in—

“(I) a locked fireproof safe;

“(II) a locked gun cabinet (and if the locked gun cabinet is not steel, each firearm within the cabinet shall be secured with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick, protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises); or

“(III) a locked vault.

“(3) PAPER RECORD STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall store each paper record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee at the premises in a secure location such as a locked fireproof safe or locked vault.

“(4) ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may, by regulation, prescribe such additional security requirements as the Attorney General determines appropriate with respect to the firearms business conducted by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, such as requirements relating to the use of—

“(A) alarm and security camera systems;

“(B) site hardening;

“(C) measures to secure any electronic record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee; and

“(D) other measures necessary to reduce the risk of theft at the business premises of a licensee.”.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FIREARMS LICENSEE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) PENALTY.—With respect to a violation by a licensee of section 923(m) or a regulation issued under that section, the Attorney General, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

“(i) in the case of the first violation or related series of violations on the same date, shall subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount equal to not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000;

“(ii) in the case of the second violation or related series of violations on the same date—

“(I) shall suspend the license issued to the licensee under this chapter until the licensee cures the violation; and

“(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i); or

“(iii) in the case of the third violation or related series of violations on the same date—

“(I) shall revoke the license issued to the licensee under this chapter; and

“(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i).

“(B) REVIEW.—An action of the Attorney General under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided under section 923(f).

“(2) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—The imposition of a civil penalty or suspension or revocation of a license under paragraph (1) shall not preclude any administrative remedy that is otherwise available to the Attorney General.”.

(c) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the second sentence, by striking “be in such form and contain only that” and inserting “describe how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) and shall be in such form and contain only such other”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) the Attorney General determines that the description in the application of how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) would, if implemented, so comply.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 247. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, today I rise to introduce the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act.

The premise of this bill is simple: Individuals who pose a serious threat to themselves or others should not have guns.

Too often we see the deadly consequences when those at risk of committing violence are given easy access to guns. Nearly 40,000 people die each year from gun violence. Last year, 3,597 children died by gunfire—making guns the No. 1 cause of death for children in the United States.

Before many incidents of gun violence, shooters display warning signs of impending violence. However, family and friends—those in the best position to recognize troubling signs—are too often powerless to stop the violence.

That is why Congress must pass the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act.

Extreme risk protection orders, which are often referred to as red flag laws, allow law enforcement and family members to petition courts to temporarily remove guns from individuals who are determined to be dangerous. These laws help save lives.

Nineteen States, including California, already have these laws on the books. Red flag laws work, but they need more funding.

The Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act, which I am reintroducing today, would allow States to use Federal funds to develop red flag laws.

Passing the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act would help States respond to situations where a dangerous person should not have access to a gun. It will also help us better understand the causes of gun violence and how to better protect our communities.

When Congress passed the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act last year, it expanded the Justice Department's existing Byrne-JAG Program to allow States to apply for Federal grant assistance if they want to create these laws.

While this was an important first step, I believe we must pass the Extreme Risk Protection Order Expansion Act to build on the important work done last Congress and make sure that specific dedicated funding exists for the development and implementation of red-flag laws.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 253. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the bipartisan American Music Fairness Act, which I have reintroduced with Senator BLACKBURN today.

Artists pour their heart and soul into the music we enjoy. Unfortunately, our current copyright laws do not adequately reflect the value of what they have produced.

Currently, the United States is the only democratic country in the world in which artists are not compensated for the use of their music on AM/FM radio.

By requiring broadcast radio corporations to pay performance royalties to creators for AM/FM radio plays, the American Music Fairness Act would close an antiquated loophole in our copyright law which has prevented artists from receiving compensation for the use of their music for far too long.

This royalty stream would be particularly meaningful for the thousands of working-class artists who are a critical part of our country's vibrant music industry.

Additionally, when American-made music is played overseas, other countries collect royalties for American artists and producers but never pay those royalties to our artists because we do not reciprocate. This inequity costs the American economy and artists more than \$200 million each year. This is a serious injustice considering that America is the origin of so much of the music listened to around the world.

So it is time, once and for all, to create a regime that is platform neutral and which respects the hard work and dignity of our artists.

But I also want to be clear about something. I am a huge fan of and true believer in the importance of local radio to the music industry and to communities all across the United States that rely on radio to receive timely and relevant news, entertainment, and emergency response information. The American Music Fairness Act recognizes and acknowledges the important role that locally owned radio stations play by including protections for small, college, and non-commercial stations.

I want to thank Senator BLACKBURN for introducing this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in supporting the thousands of artists across this country who create the music that contributes to the soundtrack of our lives.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING):

S. 255. A bill to authorize certain aliens seeking asylum to be employed in the United States while their applications are being adjudicated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce the Asylum Seeker Work Authorization Act of 2023 with my colleagues Senator SINEMA and Senator KING. It is my hope that the changes proposed by our bill will lessen the burden on the budgets of communities hosting asylum seekers, while allowing these individuals and their families to support themselves as they want to do, bringing needed skills to the cities and towns in which they settle.

This legislation would allow individuals seeking asylum at ports of entry to be eligible for employment authorizations starting 30 days after applying for asylum, provided their applications are not frivolous; they are not detained; and their identities have been verified, with their names run through the Federal Government's terrorist watch lists. This change would allow asylum applicants to work, support themselves, and contribute to society without being as dependent on assistance from local governments while their claims are being adjudicated. By encouraging asylum seekers to enter the country through official ports of entry, this legislation would also help create a more orderly asylum application process.

Under current law, asylum seekers must wait extended periods of time after filing their applications before they are allowed to obtain work permits. This waiting period places the burden of care for these asylum seekers onto communities across the Nation. One such community is Portland, ME. Over the span of the last 2 years, a historic number of asylum seekers have arrived in Portland after crossing our southern border. Currently, hundreds of asylum seekers are being housed in emergency shelters and other facilities by the city of Portland. These asylum seekers could give a much needed boost to Maine businesses that are facing labor shortages—our State's unemployment rate is just 3.8 percent—but the lengthy work authorization process prevents these asylum seekers from getting jobs, even to support themselves.

While the Federal Government has provided assistance to Portland and other communities around our country dealing with a surge in asylum seekers, it would be a better solution if those seeking asylum were able to join the workforce and achieve self-sufficiency as quickly as possible while awaiting the outcome of their cases.

I encourage my colleagues to support this win-win solution that will allow asylum seekers to work, as they are eager to do.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 265. A bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 265

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs Reauthorization Act" or the "SIREN Reauthorization Act".

SEC. 2. RURAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary')" and inserting "the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use,";

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and" and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) ensure emergency medical services personnel are trained on mental health and substance use disorders and care for individuals with such disorders in emergency situations; and"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting "or"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) acquire overdose reversal drugs and devices.";

(3) by striking subsection (f);

(4) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f); and

(5) in subsection (f)(1), as so redesignated, by striking "2019 through 2023" and inserting "2024 through 2028".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2023 AS "NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH"

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 25

Whereas the goals of National Mentoring Month are to raise awareness of and celebrate the powerful impact of mentoring relationships, recruit new mentors, and encourage institutions to integrate quality mentoring into their policies, practices, and programs;

Whereas quality mentoring fosters positive life and social skills, promotes self-esteem, bolsters academic achievement and college access, supports career exploration, and nurtures youth leadership development;

Whereas mentoring happens in many settings, including community-based programs, elementary and secondary schools, institutions of higher education, government agencies, religious institutions, and the workplace, and in various ways, including formal mentoring matches and informal relationships with teachers, coaches, neighbors, faith leaders, and others;

Whereas effective mentoring of underserved and vulnerable populations helps individuals confront challenges and enjoy improved mental health and social-emotional well-being;

Whereas studies have shown that incorporating culture and heritage into mentoring programs can improve academic outcomes and increase community engagement, especially for Alaska Native and American Indian youth;

Whereas youth development experts agree that mentoring encourages positive youth development and smart daily behaviors, such as finishing homework and having healthy social interactions, and has a positive impact on the growth and success of a young person;

Whereas mentors help young people set career goals and can help connect mentees to industry professionals to train for and find jobs;

Whereas mentoring programs generally have a significant, positive impact on youth academic achievement, school connectedness and engagement, and educational success,

which lead to outcomes such as improved attendance, grades and test scores, and classroom behavior;

Whereas research has found that young people facing a risk of not completing high school but who had a mentor were, compared with their peers, more likely to enroll in college, to participate regularly in sports or extracurricular activities, to hold a leadership position in a club or sports team, and to volunteer regularly, and less likely to start using drugs;

Whereas mentoring has long been a staple of juvenile justice and violence prevention efforts, and can offer comprehensive support to youth at risk for committing violence or victimization, as mentoring can address many risk factors at once;

Whereas mentoring relationships for youth facing risk, such as foster youth, can have a positive impact on a wide range of factors, including mental health, educational functioning and attainment, peer relationships, employment, and housing stability;

Whereas mentoring programs have been found to positively impact many aspects of mental well-being, including reducing unhealthy coping mechanisms, improving interpersonal relationships, and reducing parental stress;

Whereas mentoring is an innovative, evidence-based practice and, uniquely, is both a prevention and intervention strategy that can support young people of all demographics and backgrounds in all aspects of their lives;

Whereas each of the benefits of mentors described in this preamble serves to link youth to economic and social opportunity while also strengthening communities in the United States;

Whereas, despite the benefits of mentoring, one young person of every three is growing up without a mentor, which means a third of the youth of the United States are growing up without someone outside of the home to offer real life guidance and support; and

Whereas this "mentoring gap" demonstrates the need for collaboration among the private, public, and nonprofit sectors to increase resources for relationship-centric supports for youth in communities, schools, and workplaces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes "National Mentoring Month";

(2) recognizes the caring adults who serve as staff and volunteers at quality mentoring programs and help the young people of the United States find inner strength and reach their full potential;

(3) acknowledges that mentoring supports educational achievement, engagement, and self-confidence, supports young people in setting career goals and expanding social capital, reduces juvenile delinquency, and strengthens communities;

(4) promotes the establishment and expansion of quality mentoring programs across the United States to equip young people with the tools needed to lead healthy and productive lives; and

(5) supports initiatives to close the "mentoring gap" that exists for the many young people in the United States who do not have meaningful connections with adults outside the home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 26—HONORING THE 106TH ANNIVERSARY OF SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE TO THE MILITARY AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 26

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is named after Army 1st Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, the first aerial military casualty during a demonstration flight with Orville Wright in 1908;

Whereas the Army commissioned Selfridge Field in Harrison Township, Michigan, on July 1, 1917, and it is one of the first military airfields in the United States under continuous service;

Whereas the 332d Fighter Group of the famed Tuskegee Airmen, an all-African-American unit, moved to Selfridge Field on March 29, 1943, and Colonel Benjamin O. Davis became the first African-American commander on October 8, 1943;

Whereas, on July 1, 1971, Selfridge Field was transferred to the Michigan Air National Guard, becoming the first major Air Force base under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Air National Guard;

Whereas, on April 1, 1996, the 127th Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard was established at Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

Whereas, after the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, Selfridge Air National Guard Base became a key center for security operations to protect and secure the northern border of the United States;

Whereas the 127th Wing of the Michigan Air National Guard was the 2016 recipient of the Carl A. Spaatz Award, a prestigious award given to the best flying organization in the Air National Guard, and was awarded the Meritorious Unit Award in the same year for "outstanding devotion and exceptional performance";

Whereas opportunities for investment in aerospace, as well as more fighter missions, will keep Selfridge Air National Guard Base successful and will contribute to a dominant Air Force and to a strong national defense;

Whereas annual joint service and international Northern Strike exercises, combined with the critical manufacturing base of the "Arsenal of Democracy", position the State of Michigan as an invaluable cornerstone of national defense and aerospace;

Whereas the State of Michigan is home to the "Arsenal of Democracy" along with the United States Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, the United States Army DEVCOM Ground Vehicle Systems Center, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base finds itself surrounded by premier institutions of higher education and with ample space and resources to become a hub of defense and aerospace research and innovation;

Whereas the resolute support of residents of Macomb County, Michigan, and elected officials of the State of Michigan has resulted in continued investment and resources from the Federal Government for Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the defense industry in the State of Michigan;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is a source of community pride and enjoys unparalleled community support;

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base generates hundreds of millions of dollars to

the surrounding cities and townships of the State of Michigan and supports over 4,500 jobs; and

Whereas Selfridge Air National Guard Base is a joint military base and home to many national security assets of the United States, including assets of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Department of Homeland Security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Harrison Township, Michigan, on its 106th anniversary;

(2) commends the thousands of men and women who have worked and trained at Selfridge Air National Guard Base;

(3) reinforces the commitment of the military to Selfridge Air National Guard Base as a facility that is key to the national security of United States;

(4) encourages continued cooperation and dialogue with the Department of Defense in support of Selfridge Air National Guard Base; and

(5) acknowledges the ongoing investments of the State of Michigan in its defense assets and workforce and continued contributions to the defense of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 27—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 1, 2023, AS "BLUE STAR MOTHER'S DAY"

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 27

Whereas, on January 22, 1942, in the midst of the Second World War, Army Captain George Maines ran an advertisement in the Flint News-Advertiser calling for mothers of members of the Armed Forces to meet;

Whereas, on February 1, 1942, 300 mothers of members of the Armed Forces held their first meeting at the Durant Hotel in Flint, Michigan, and February 1, 2023, is the 81st anniversary of that meeting;

Whereas, on July 14, 1960, the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., received its charter from Congress;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers make enormous sacrifices while their sons and daughters are providing for the defense of the United States;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers pack and ship thousands of care packages every year to members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas, volunteer to help homeless veterans, provide support for wounded warriors, visit with hospitalized veterans, honor fallen heroes during funeral services, and offer a compassionate community for the mothers of men and women of the Armed Forces serving in harm's way;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers promote the values of the United States, demonstrate a patriotic spirit, and advance a national sense of pride and appreciation for the men and women of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas there are more than 200 chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., throughout the United States representing thousands of military families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 1, 2023, as "Blue Star Mother's Day";

(2) honors and recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the members of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.; and

(B) the important role Blue Star Mothers play in supporting each other and members and veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to observe Blue Star Mother's Day; and
(B) to support the work of local chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—COMMEMORATING THE 20-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOSS OF SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KELLY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 28

Whereas space remains at the frontier of science, as expressed in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy at Rice University in Houston, Texas;

Whereas space exploration has been integral to the global technological leadership of the United States and to inspiring a STEM workforce for more than 60 years;

Whereas astronauts of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have bravely given their lives in pursuit of exploration;

Whereas, on February 1, 2003, the United States and the global space community joined together in mourning the loss of Space Shuttle *Columbia* and the 7 astronauts of the STS-107 mission, who perished on their return home;

Whereas United States Air Force Colonel Rick D. Husband, Mission Commander, of Amarillo, Texas, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Commander William "Willie" C. McCool, Pilot, of San Diego, California, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael P. Anderson, Payload Commander and Mission Specialist, of Spokane, Washington, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Captain David M. Brown M.D., Mission Specialist, of Arlington, Virginia, died in service to his nation;

Whereas United States Navy Captain Laurel B. Clark, Mission Specialist, of Racine, Wisconsin, died in service to her nation;

Whereas Kalpana Chawla, Ph.D., Mission Specialist, of Karnal, India, became a United States citizen and the first woman of Indian origin in space and died in service her nation;

Whereas Israeli Air Force Colonel Ilan Ramon, Payload Specialist, of Tel Aviv, Israel, became the first Israeli in space and died in service to his nation;

Whereas the people of the United States will not forget the sacrifice of the crew of STS-107 aboard Space Shuttle *Columbia*, as well as others who perished in the exploration of space; and

Whereas National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronauts continue to make tremendous personal sacrifices and risk their lives in service to their nation and to all of humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remembers and honors the 7 astronauts who lost their lives on February 1, 2003, on Space Shuttle *Columbia*;

(2) expresses deep condolences and gratitude to the families, friends, and colleagues of—

(A) United States Air Force Colonel Rick D. Husband;

(B) United States Navy Commander William "Willie" C. McCool;

(C) United States Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael P. Anderson;

(D) United States Navy Captain David M. Brown;

(E) United States Navy Captain Laurel B. Clark;

(F) Dr. Kalpana Chawla; and

(G) Israeli Air Force Colonel Ilan Ramon;

(3) commends all those who assisted in the debris recovery and accident investigation process, including helicopter pilot Jules "Buzz" F. Mier Jr. and Texas Forest Service Aviation Specialist Charles G. Krennek, who both died during debris search, and dedicated staff across the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Government to create a culture of safety and innovation within all agencies and companies pursuing the exploration of space, including in the pursuit of the United States' return to the Moon and first visit to Mars through the Artemis missions and Moon to Mars efforts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 5, 2023, AS "NATIONAL TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK"

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 29

Whereas there are 35 accredited Tribal Colleges and Universities operating on more than 90 campuses in 15 States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are tribally chartered or federally chartered institutions of higher education and therefore have a unique relationship with the Federal Government;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities serve students from more than 230 federally recognized Indian Tribes;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities offer students access to knowledge and skills grounded in cultural traditions and values, including indigenous languages, which—

(1) enhances Indian communities; and

(2) enriches the United States as a Nation;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities provide access to high-quality postsecondary educational opportunities for—

(1) American Indians;

(2) Alaska Natives; and

(3) other individuals that live in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas in the United States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited institutions of higher education that prepare students to succeed in the global and highly competitive workforce;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities have open enrollment policies, and approximately 15 percent of the students at Tribal Colleges and Universities are non-Indian individuals; and

Whereas the collective mission and the considerable achievements of Tribal Colleges and Universities deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning February 5, 2023, as "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe "National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week" with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN.

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

S. RES. 30

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Ms. Stabenow (Chair), Mr. Brown, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Gillibrand, Ms. Smith, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Booker, Mr. Luján, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Welch, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mrs. Murray (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Reed, Mr. Tester, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Coons, Mr. Schatz, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. Peters.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Reed (Chair), Mrs. Shaheen, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Kaine, Mr. King, Ms. Warren, Mr. Peters, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Kelly.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Brown (Chair), Mr. Reed, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Tester, Mr. Warner, Ms. Warren, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Ms. Cantwell (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Markey, Mr. Peters, Ms. Baldwin, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Tester, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Manchin (Chair), Mr. Wyden, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Heinrich, Ms. Hirono, Mr. King, Ms. Cortez Masto, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mr. Carper (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Markey, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Fetterman.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Wyden (Chair), Ms. Stabenow, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Carper, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mr. Warner, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Warren.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Menendez (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Coons, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Booker, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Duckworth.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Sanders (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Casey, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Smith, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper, Mr. Markey.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Peters (Chair), Mr. Carper, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Blumenthal.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Warner (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. King, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Reed, (ex officio), Mr. Schumer (ex officio).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Durbin (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Coons, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Booker, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Whitehouse (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Wyden, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Padilla.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Ms. Klobuchar (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Welch.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Mr. Cardin (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Markey, Mr. Booker, Mr. Coons, Ms. Hirono, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Tester (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Hassan, Mr. King.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Casey (Chair), Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Warren, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Warnock, Mr. Fetterman.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Heinrich (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Ms. Hassan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Welch, Mr. Fetterman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Coons (Chair), Mr. Schatz, Mrs. Shaheen.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Schatz (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Tester, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Mr. Luján.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—TO CONSTITUTE THE MINORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 31

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Mr. Boozman, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Hoeven, Ms. Ernst, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Braun, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Thune, Mrs. Fischer.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Ms. Collins, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Graham, Mr. Moran, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Boozman, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt, Mr. Rubio, Mrs. Fischer.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rounds, Ms. Ernst, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Budd, Mr. Schmitt.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Crapo, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hagerty, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Vance, Mrs. Britt, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Daines.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Cruz, Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Moran, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Young, Mr. Budd, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Vance, Mrs. Capito, Ms. Lummis.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Risch, Mr. Lee, Mr. Daines, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Cassidy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hawley.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito, Mr. Cramer, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Crapo, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Thune, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Daines, Mr. Young, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tillis, Mrs. Blackburn.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Risch, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Romney, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Paul, Mr. Young, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Scott (SC).

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Paul, Ms. Collins, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Braun, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Romney, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Budd.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Paul, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Romney, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Hawley, Mr. Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Graham, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Tillis, Mrs. Blackburn.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Rubio, Mr. Risch, Ms. Collins, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Moran, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Rounds.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Braun, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Rubio, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Vance, Mr. Ricketts.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Grassley, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Graham, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Romney, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Braun, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Lee.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Daines, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Rounds.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Lee, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Vance.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Mrs. Fischer, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Cruz, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty, Mrs. Britt.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Ms. Ernst, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Risch, Mr. Paul, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Young, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Budd.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Moran, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Tuberville.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Lankford, Mr. Risch, Mrs. Fischer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—CONDEMNING THE VIOLENT INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL ON JANUARY 8, 2023, AND EXPRESSING UNITED STATES SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL, AS WELL AS SUPPORT FOR SAFEGUARDING BRAZIL'S DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 32

Whereas Brazil is a strategic partner and major non-NATO ally of the United States, and the bilateral relationship, which includes cooperation on economic, environmental, defense, and human rights issues, is predicated on a shared commitment to

democratic values, including absolute respect for free and fair elections;

Whereas the people of Brazil voted in the first and second round of general elections on October 2, 2022, and October 30, 2022, respectively, which were unanimously recognized as free and fair electoral processes by independent electoral observers;

Whereas Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva won the second round presidential election on October 30, 2022, receiving 50.9 percent of all votes cast by Brazilians for the presidency and defeating incumbent president Jair Bolsonaro;

Whereas, in accordance with Brazil's constitution, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was sworn into office as the 39th President of Brazil on January 1, 2023;

Whereas, prior to Brazil's general elections, former president Jair Bolsonaro repeatedly made false and unfounded accusations questioning the transparency and integrity of the country's electoral processes, publicly attacked the impartiality of Brazil's Supreme Court and Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and encouraged his supporters to amplify these baseless claims;

Whereas, on July 6, 2022, the then-head of Brazil's Supreme Electoral Tribunal warned while in Washington, D.C. that former president Jair Bolsonaro's undemocratic rhetoric and baseless allegations of electoral fraud exacerbated the risk of Brazil experiencing political unrest as or more severe than the United States Capitol insurrection on January 6, 2021;

Whereas, in the aftermath of Brazil's general elections, former president Jair Bolsonaro refused to formally concede to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and continued to share voter fraud conspiracies on social media;

Whereas, on January 8, 2023, one week after President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was inaugurated, supporters of former president Jair Bolsonaro engaged in a violent, organized siege of Brazil's presidential palace, Congress, and Supreme Court and called for President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to be removed from office via military or other violent intervention if necessary, marking the worst assault on Brazilian democracy since the country's transition from a military dictatorship in the 1980s;

Whereas, similar to the violent siege against the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, Brazil's January 8, 2023, insurrection exposed the resiliency and fragility of democracy and the harmful consequences of public officials deliberately spreading electoral disinformation and disregarding the rule of law;

Whereas the heads of Brazil's three branches of government issued a joint statement condemning the "terrorist acts" on January 8, 2023, and reaffirming support for Brazil's democracy;

Whereas President Joe Biden swiftly condemned the "assault on democracy and on the peaceful transfer of power in Brazil", and committed to fully supporting Brazil's democratic institutions; and

Whereas Brazilian authorities are currently pursuing investigations to ensure all rioters, financiers, and public officials responsible for the events on January 8, 2023, are held accountable, including by examining the role of social media in organizing and amplifying the riots and opening investigations into the actions of former senior officials, including former president Jair Bolsonaro: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its ongoing solidarity with the people of Brazil and unwavering support for Brazil's democratic institutions in the aftermath of the January 8, 2023, insurrection;

(2) condemns the violent siege conducted by former Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro's supporters against Brazil's presidential palace, Congress, and Supreme Court that was fueled, in part, by disinformation spread by former president Jair Bolsonaro over several months;

(3) commends Brazil's electoral institutions for conducting free, fair, and transparent elections on October 2, 2022, and October 30, 2022;

(4) urges social media and group messaging companies to take concrete steps to address the ways its platforms are used to facilitate disinformation and misinformation in Brazil, and to work with Brazilian authorities to address any role such platforms had in facilitating and amplifying the violent events on January 8, 2023;

(5) urges the President to expeditiously review all requests from Brazilian authorities related to the investigation into the January 8, 2023, insurrection, including any future extradition requests for former senior Brazilian officials;

(6) encourages the United States Senate and House of Representatives to support any requests from the Brazilian Congress related to its investigation of the violent siege that occurred on January 8, 2023, including sharing best practices from the investigation conducted by the United States House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol;

(7) endorses President Biden's invitation of President da Silva to Washington, District of Columbia, to continue United States-Brazil collaboration on a wide-ranging shared agenda; and

(8) reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the alliance and strategic partnership between the United States and the Government of Brazil on the defense of democracy and human rights and other issues of shared priorities, including defense cooperation, food security, environmental cooperation, and inclusive and sustainable development.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.

Con. Res. 11, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 27, S. Res. 28, and S. Res. 29.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of S. Res. 30 and S. Res. 31, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolutions by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 30) to constitute the majority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

A resolution (S. Res. 31) to constitute the minority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the

table en bloc with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

(The resolutions are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. SCHUMER. Just for the notice of the Members of the Senate and the country, we have now constituted the membership of the committees, and they will be able to proceed to meet as in regular order.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 259

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 259) to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar, under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive the second reading on the next legislative day.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ESCORT COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, 2023.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, THROUGH TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, February 3, for a pro forma session only with no business conducted; that following the pro forma session, the Senate stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and morning business be closed; and that following the conclusion of morn-

ing business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Benjamin nomination; finally, that the cloture motion filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:02 p.m., adjourned until Friday, February 3, 2023, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAMIEN M. DIGGS, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOSEPH D. BROWN, RESIGNED.

SHANNON R. SAYLOR, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE NICK EDWARD PROFFITT, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

JEFFREY S. CLARK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ALICIA K. PREMO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID A. ALT
HANS J. AMEN
TRISH M. ARNO
AARON J. BALLANTYNE
SARAH M. BALLOGA
NISHA R. BAUF
JOSEPH A. BAXTER
ALEXANDER F. BEDARD
BRADLEY W. BEELER
PETER BELL

JOSHUA R. BERG
DLISA A. BITTERLY
CATHERINE J. BLASSER
CATHY DAY BOGGS
JEREMY T. BOLIN
MATTHEW W. BOOTH
MICHAEL J. BRAZEAU
JARED G. BRINKERHOFF
MATTHEW C. BROWN
MICHELLE F. BUEHNER

ROSS M. CANUP
PATRICIA K. CATROW
NICHOLAS B. CATTANEO
DAVID H. CHEN
MARK A. CHENEY
DOUG S. CHO

BLAIR K. CURTIS
ANDERS J. DAVIDSON
AMANDA L. DEANS
SEAN M. DEBUYSERE
AMANDA L. DERWAE
CHRISTIN B. DESTEFANO
DANIELLE M. DOMBROWSKI
JOSHUA W. DONART
CAITLIN M. DRUMM
KIMBERLY MARIE DUARTE
JENNIFER A. DUNN
FORTUNE J. EGBULEFU
ANDREW J. FISHER
STEVEN T. FOSMIRE
GEORGE R. FRANCIS
MATTHEW H. FULGON
COLIN F. GALLAGHER
JESSICA-RENEE GAMBOA
DAVID S. GARCIA
APRIL LOURDES A. GARING
JEFFREY A. GARRETT
DENNIS J. GEROLD

JOHN F. GILLIS
 WILLIAM G. GONCHAROW
 ESTHER LEE GUARD
 BRIAN C. HANSHAW
 KALLYN D. HARENCAK
 MATTHEW K. HAWKS
 ALISON M. HELFRICH
 TASHA S. HELLU
 JOEL E. HERNESSE
 NORMAN L. HESSER
 BRIAN N. HUGHES
 PAMELA R. HUGHES
 AARON A. JOHNSTON
 ANDREA LYNN KAELEN
 DREW S. KAHER
 DAVID A. KEPHART, JR.
 AMANDA N. KILLINGER
 MATTHEW T. KOROSCIL
 JOHN W. LAX
 ALEXANDER T. LE
 JENNIFER I. LEGGOE
 STEVEN D. LEWIS
 LUKE LI
 ANDREW M. LONG
 JOHN A. LOSURDO
 STEPHANIE L. MATHRE
 MEGAN B. MCDONALD
 JAMES D. MIKOLAJCZAK
 CHARLES K. MILLER
 DANIEL R. MONSIVAIS
 PRESTON S. MOORE
 CRAIG S. MURPHY
 VIVINA A. NAPIER
 PRIYA I. NATH
 SEAN T. NELSON
 FREDERICK W. NIELSON
 JASON T. NIEVES
 GREGORY K. NISHIMURA
 CLIFFORD R. NOLT
 JOHN J. OLSHEFSKI
 ERIKA ROSE ONEIL
 SAMUEL C. OWEN
 GARRETT L. PARKER
 MICHAEL R. PARKS
 SHANE BURR PATTERSON
 JOHN DAMON PAVLUS
 SHANNEL A. PEGRAM
 ANDREW J. PELLEGRIN
 JESSICA L. PILKINGTON
 MILT G. POLL
 KIMBERLY ELISE PORTALE
 CRAIG S. POSTER
 KENNETH H. POWER
 OMESH S. QASBA
 CHRISTINA I. RAMIREZ
 NATHANIEL J. RENES
 JOSHUA R. ROE
 JENNIFER E. SALGUERO
 SANDRA M. SALZMAN
 RICARDO A. SEQUEIRA
 ALEC J.W. SHARP
 JOSHUA L. SHIELDS
 MICHAEL SIBEL
 SABRINA L. SILVER
 ERICA MARIE SIMON
 DUSTIN L. SIMPSON
 KATHERINE M. SLOGIC
 MICHAEL T. SMOLKA
 TIMOTHY A. SOEKEN
 MEREDITH E. SOMMERVILLE
 JOSE M. SOSA
 BRANDON C. SPECHT
 TRISTAN M. SPIERLING
 SUZANNE N. STAMMLER
 DOUGLAS M. STEIN
 THERESA I. STOCKINGER
 JONATHAN S. STRALKA
 MAMIE C. STULL
 NICOLE E. TAFURI
 MEGHAN K. TAPE
 DAVID M. TAYLOR
 ASHLEY Q. THORBURN
 ERIN A. TRACY
 PANSY UBEROI
 DOMINICK A. VITALE
 CHRISTOPHER J. WALKER
 WHITTNEY A. WARREN
 SAMUEL L. WEISS
 KASEY C. WELCH
 ROBERT L. WETZLER
 ERIN LOGGINS WINKLER
 TIFFANY C. WINSTON
 JAMES WIRTHLIN
 RICHARD M. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRANT ADAMS
 SHALEASE S. ADAMS
 QUINLINN KAUAKEANI ADOLPHO
 HANNAH G. AHN
 MATTHEW T. ALBRIGHT
 EMILEE M. ANDERSON
 RACHEL N. ANDERSON
 ANDREW A. ANGUS
 AFSOON A. ANVARI
 BENJAMIN W. APPELO
 AMANDA M. ASBURY
 ROBERT L. ASHLEY
 ALEXIS C. AUST
 TOKUNBO I. AYENI II
 ERIC P. BAHORIK
 CHRISTOPHER T. BAILEY
 JARED W. BAIRD
 AMELIA L. BAKER
 JESSICA A. BARLOW
 PETER W. BARNES
 RYAN M. BART
 JAMES T. BATES
 ANDREW E. BECK
 JOSIAH P. BECKER
 DANIEL R. BELGAM
 JEAN MARIE R. BENNETT
 GEORGE T. BENSON
 DALE A. BERAN
 GARY MICHAEL BERNARD
 BRANT W. BICKFORD
 JACOB A. BINDER
 KYLE D. BLASSER
 THOMAS D. BLOOM
 WYATT J. BOLES
 JOHN P. BOSSALINI
 KENT ANDREW BOUCHER
 DALTON S. BOURKE
 BRETT G. BRAZIER
 DEVIN R. BROADWATER
 SAMANTHA G. BROCK
 AUSTIN J. BROKAMP
 AARON E. D. BROOKS
 ROBERT M. BROOKS
 CHARISSE M. BROWN MORAN
 KEVIN M. BROWN
 KYLE E. BROWN
 JORDAN A. BROWNING
 JENA L. BUNDA
 ALBERTO C. BURSIA
 DANIEL R. BURT
 MARIA CRISTINA C. CAMACHO
 ZACHARY G. CANDELA
 ADRIANA M. CARPENTER
 TIMOTHY J. CARTWRIGHT, JR.
 CAITLIN L. CASTLE
 CHASE W. CHAMBERS
 LINDSAY E. CHATFIELD
 OCHEZE M. CHEKEZIE DARRON
 JUSTIN J. CHIN
 DIANNA C. CHORMANSKI
 ANTHONY C. CHOY
 RACHEL M. CINLEMIS
 DANIEL K. CLARK
 COLLIN T. CLAY
 CRAIG A. CLIFFORD
 JOHN L. COLUCCI
 CHRISTOPHER M. COLVIN
 ASHLEY M. CONNORS
 CLAYTON K. COOK
 SCOTT R. CORRIGAN
 CRISTINA F. COSNER
 KRISTILYNN COWSAR
 EMMA C. CRAIG
 DALLAS M. DAINES
 ANTHONY C. DAMICO
 THEODOR DANCUI
 BRIAN C. DANG
 SARAH D. DANG
 JASON W. DANG
 STUART J. DAVIDSON
 JORDAN R. DAVIS
 RYAN T. DECI
 LUKE J. DELAIN
 JUSTIN D. DICKSON
 ALEXANDER M. DIGREGORIO
 JAKE D. DODGE
 LEVI W. DODGE
 BENJAMIN J. DUDDY
 MELINDA VASSER DUKARM
 ADAM R. DULBERGER
 RICHARD J. DUNN
 ROBERT C. DUNN
 ZACHARY R. EAGLE
 STEVEN R. EMBERY
 CATHERINE A. ENTRIKEN
 ELIZABETH E. ERMATINGER
 NEIL BRADLEY ESCH
 FRANCIS B. ESSSEN
 ERIC ROBERT ESTRADA
 CALEB J. EUBUS
 JASON ANTHONY FAUCHEUX
 EDMOND J. D. FENTON
 STEVEN A. FERRELL
 JENNIFER E. FIELDS
 SUSAN M. FOLSOM
 LAURYN E. FOWLER
 MATTHEW S. FRALISH
 CHRISTOPHER D. FULLINGTON
 NOAH L. FURR
 GINO W. GADDINI
 ANDREW M. GAILLARDETZ
 ANNA R. GARCIA
 OLGA RUBENOVNA GARCIA
 RAMSEY LEE GARDNER
 ZOE H. GAUTHIER
 OLIVER L. GENTILE
 THOMAS E. GERHARDT
 NANCY L. GILLCRIST
 BRIAN C. GLASER
 STEPHEN MICHAEL GOERTZEN
 CLIFFORD S. GOLDTHORPE
 HALEY MEDLEN GORIE
 JESSICA LYNN GOTTULA
 EVAN M. GREGG
 REBECCA WONG GREGG
 TIMOTHY P. GRIFFITH
 SEAN A. GRIFFITHS
 JORDAN JOHN GROVE
 RYAN M. GROW
 ANDREW C. GURTIS
 MATTHEW L. HAGEN
 MICHAEL H. HAGGARD
 KAYLA M. HAHN
 JASON R. HALL

ZACHARY E. HAMPTON
 BRADY R. HANSEN
 MEGAN M. HARING
 VISHAKA RAVISHANKA HATCHER
 DANIEL S. HEATH
 CODY L. HEDRICK
 ALESHA A. HEINZ
 MAX M. HENSEL
 ALEX M. HERMOSILLO
 JORDAN C. HIBBARD
 ELISE E. HILL
 SCOTT D. HINES
 AMANDA N. HINTON
 STEFANIE O. HOFFER
 LEILANI AMARA HOLBROOK
 DARRELL G. HOLMES, JR.
 COURTNEY R. HOOD
 PETER M. HOUSTON
 CHRISTINA NEIGER HOWELL
 BRIAN E. HUFF
 RYAN S. HUNTER
 NORMAN R. HURST
 DANIEL R. HUTCHINSON
 ALEXANDER C. HWANG
 CATARINA M. INOUE
 SARAH R. IWATA
 MATTHEW B. JACOBS
 BRENT A. JACOBUS
 CHARLES E. JACOCKS
 RYAN T. JAHN
 LA TOYA I. JAMES-DAVIS
 HAYLEY L. JANSSON
 JOSHUA DOMINIC JARAMILLO
 JASON D. JOHNSON
 JOSEPH M. JONES
 CARTER W. KAMINSKI, JR.
 ERIC R. KARR
 KIMPREET KAUR
 MATTHEW A. KAY
 AMANDA L. KELLER
 RACHEL C. KENNEDY
 DANIEL G. KHOKHORIN
 KRISHNA K. KIDAMBI
 CHRISTOPHER T. KING
 CHUNG TING J. KOU
 ADAM N. KRAUSE
 BRANDON C. KRUSE
 ANDREW R. KYLE
 NICHOLAS K. LAHVIC
 ADAM J. LANGER
 JOSHUA J. LARSON
 ROBERT B. LAVERY
 BRENT J. LAVEY
 ALEXANDRA MARIE LAWSON
 RYAN T. LAYMAN
 KIRSTEN J. LEDERER
 JOHN J. LEVASSEUR
 PETER C. LI
 PETER G. LINDNER
 BRENTLEY A. LINDSEY
 CAROLINE LIU
 JOSHUA BEAUDASSIOU LOWE
 RAFAEL LOZANO IV
 TRAVIS A. LYON
 CASSANDRA C. LYONS
 PORTER W. MAERZ
 YURONG MAI
 REGAN E. MALCOLM
 SAMANTHA A. MALLEC
 JUSTIN R. MALONEY
 NATHAN RONALD MANLEY
 EVAN P. MANNING
 MAC THOMAS MARTIN
 NICHOLAS A. MARTIN
 PETER M. MARTIN
 TAYLOR M. MARTIN
 MADISON L. MARVEL
 BENTLEY H. MASSEY
 JARED S. MATSON
 MATTHEW J. MAYNARD
 KYLE P. MCCLAIN
 SEAN S. MCDADE
 KRISTAL M. MCTIGHE
 JACOB W. MCCLENDON
 JAMES A. MCFARLAND
 SEAN T. MCGEE
 BENTLEY N. MICHAEL
 MICHAEL Y. MIGITA
 JONATHAN E. MIKOLINIS
 DAVID S. J. MILLAY
 GEOFFREY H. MILLER
 JONATHAN D. MILLER
 MATTHEW P. MILLER
 ALEC LEE MORAN
 MARGARET M. A. MORAN
 HANNAH A. MOREHOUSE
 MISHAELA S. MORRATO
 ANAKALI R. MORRILL
 DANIELLE A. MORRISON
 MICHAEL N. MOUTLON
 SCOTT D. MYERS, JR.
 SPENCER H. NAM
 JASMINE A. NEENO
 FREDERICK D. NELSON
 IAN M. NELSON
 JOSHUA M. NELSON
 MARY M. NELSON
 VASYL D. NESTERYUK
 ALEXANDRA R. NEUMANN
 VINH C. NGUY
 NATHANIEL W. NICKEL
 CAITLIN M. NICKENS
 MICHAEL D. NICOLAY
 JOSHUA A. NIELSEN
 BONNIE G. NOLAN
 MICHAEL W. NOLLER
 MARIAH L. NORBY

PATRICK R. NOTINI
ANNE E. O'SHEA
DANIEL M. OAKEY
DANE A. O'DONNELL
KEVIN J. OGORMAN
ELIZABETH J. OKONEK
BRETT J. OSTRANDER
MARA K. OSULLIVAN
CALEB R. OVERFELT
ASHLEY C. PACKETT
ROHAN A. PAPALY
EUN SOO DAVID PARK
MARIA PARK
BOONE R. PARKINSON
LEELA R. PATEL
DAVID A. PATRICK, JR.
JOHN O. PATRICK
VIKAASH M. PERSAD
JOHN C. PHILIBERT
GARRETT M. PHIPPS
PAUL PIKMAN
WESTON E. PRATT
MATTHEW R. PUNTEL
KEVIN S. QUINBY
SANTOSH SOMU RAJA
SAMY S. RAMADAN
DAWN M. G. RASK
BRETT J. RASMUSSEN
BRYAN J. RAY
JOEL N. REIMER
JORDAN C. RENNICK
RYAN H. RICHTER
JORDAN M. RIGBY
ERIC J. RIGG
MATTHEW B. RODRIGUES
JORDAN K. ROMICK
IAN M. ROSLAWSKI
CYNTHIA R. SACCO
ASHLEY E. SAM
IAN C. SANFORD
LAUREN A. SATTLER
ALEXANDER D. SCHLOE
JACOB A. SCHOOF
MATTHEW T. SCHULTZ
ORY M. SCHUMAN
ALEXIS J. SCOTT
MONICA C. SCOTT
PETER D. SCOTT
ELENA M. SEGRE
JOSEPH C. SHARP
DANIEL J. SILVER
MARCUS W. SINWE
HENRY T. SKIDMORE
JUSTIN J. SLEETER
BRENTON W. SMITH
THOMAS P. SMITH
KELLEY MARIE SONNEY
BRITTIN T. SOUTHARD
MEREDITH C. STARR
PAUL M. STEINHAUSER
DEREK O. STEWART
KYLE S. STIGALL
KRISTIN E. STOLL
JOSHUA S. STRAIT
RACHEL N. STRINGER
ERIN R. SWAN
NICHOLAS R. TACKETT
ANDREW W. TALBERT
ISAAC C. TALBERT
PRITA M. TANDYASRAYA
MATTHEW C. D. TAON
ZAHARI N. TCHOPEV
SAMUEL R. THEIS
JONATHAN W. THOMA
SAMUEL H. THUESON
ROBERT D. TIDWELL
DAVID W. TINDLE
ELIAS Z. TOHME
RICHARD TREVINO III
MICHAEL D. TRIASSI
MICHAEL T. TSHUDY
MASON R. TYLER
STEVE W. UPDIKE
ZACHARY S. URICK
SETH J. VAN DER VEER
JACOB L. VAN ORMAN
CHRISTOPHER V. VELASQUEZ

NICHOLAS E. VILLALOBOS
LAURA R. VIRGO
AUTUMN DAWN WALKER
TIMOTHY J. WALL
LAURIE MEAGAN B. WALLACE
BENJAMIN K. WALTERS
JACOB D. WARMATH
KAITLYN M. WEEBER
CHRISTOPHER R. WEISGARBER
MICHAEL E. WELLJAMSDOROF
ERIN D. WENDT
JUSTIN A. WILLIAMS
MATTHEW M. WOLBERT
NICOLE E. WOODEL SHOENER
MATTHEW G. WOSTAK
JESSE P. WRAY
KEITH B. WRIGHT
ROBERT U. WRIGHT, JR.
ANDREW C. WYATT
CHENG H. YANG
ERIC J. H. YANG
DOUGLAS M. YOUNG
ALEXANDER YUAN
JOSEPH A. YUHAS
CHRISTOPHER J. YUTZY
RAINEL ZELAYA
JESSICA E. ZHEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

PHILLIP C. BARRAS
DAVID C. BROCKBANK
HEATHER MARIE BROOKS
KIMBERLY L. BURFORD
SHAWN C. COUNTRYMAN
TROY M. DECKER
SAMUEL N. DURHAM
ANDREW W. ELLIS
PATRICK M. GAUS
JOSEPH L. GEDGE
DWAYNE R. GENTRY
RYAN R. GUSTAFSON
GREGORY M. HAMMOND
TYLER K. HAWKINS
BLAKE L. HOEDEBECKE
KEVIN E. KEMARLY
MELISSA A. KOSSBIEL
KAITLIN E. LEE
PAUL T. LEE
GREYSON A. LEFTWICH
CURT G. MARTIN
JEREMY I. MATIS
MATTHEW J. NIELSEN
THOMAS J. OCONNOR
BENJAMIN J. PASS
MATTHEW POPP
EVAN M. SHIPP
GORDON D. STABLEY
JENNY P. STEVENS
MELISSA S. THOMAS
ROSE H. TRAN
EDWARD J. TUCHOLSKI
JILL C. WATSON
DAVID T. WELCH
THOMAS L. WRIGHT
MARITA N. ZGURI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KHASHAYAR AZIMI
MATTHEW T. BEAN
ADAM M. BOWER
PHOEBE M. BLAKELEY
EMILLIE CLAIRE BRANDT
KELLY J. BUCKSHIRE
CAITLIN ROSE CAMPBELL
JOSEPH S. CROSARIOL
ASHLEIGH C. DENNY
CURTIS GERARD DUGAS
MARIO S. ENDIAKOV
ANTHONY J. EWELLKOLLMANN

KEANE W. FINK
ANSON G. FISHER
AARON D. GAUSE
JEREMIAH T. GOSSETT
ANDREW L. HAMILTON
DANIEL F. HAYNIE
PATRICIA A. HOSTYN
CHRISTOPHER R. JONES
JEANNE A. KIERNAN
SUSUN THERESA KIM
ROBERT K. KOSKI
MARCELA LAND
DANIEL C. LEE, JR.
BETHANY B. LINKOUS
ALYSSA N. MANN
MEGA MARGAPURAM
ALEXIS P. MARTINEZ
ELISABETH E. MAURO
LAWRENCE P. MCCARTHY
DENNILYN J. MORELL
GLEN W. MYERS
MASON C. NIEMEYER
LINDSAY V. ORTMAN
ALYSSAJJOY T. OVIATT
SHANE R. PASCOE
KRISTINA A. RECK
MELISSA N. SEIBERT
WILLIAM G. SENN
KRISTINA SCHWARTZ SHUTE
JASMINE JEANETTE SILAS
JESSICA KATHLEEN SMITH
JOHN M. SMITH
RENEE A. SMITH
ZACHARY R. SNIDER
NSHOMBIA D. STAN
KENNETH J. STUART
VICTOR K. SUN
JONATHAN D. TAYLOR
ROSS J. THOMPSON
VLADIMIR VADER
JEFFREY M. VAN NESS
PATRICK M. VANCURA
LUKE C. VERA
TIFFANY J. WENDT AQUINO
SHELBY AUSTIN WILLOUGHBY
NICOLE M. WIRTH
ADAM RYAN YU
YANGDI ZHOU

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

APOORV VOHRA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER W. SWIECKI
JOEL C. WEBB

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

WISDOM K. HENYO

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 2, 2023:

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

JOSEPH LEE FALK, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE HOME RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Police Home Rule Act, which would repeal the president's authority to federalize the local District of Columbia Police Department, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The president has no authority to federalize any other local or state police department. Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN is the sponsor of the companion bill in the Senate.

Under the D.C. Home Rule Act, "whenever the President . . . determines that special conditions of an emergency nature exist which require the use of the [MPD] for Federal purposes, he may direct the Mayor to provide him, and the Mayor shall provide, such services of the [MPD] as the President may deem necessary and appropriate." The president may federalize MPD for a period of not more than 30 days, unless a resolution passed by Congress extending such federalization is enacted into law. Congress may also terminate the federalization at any time by enacting a resolution into law. This bill is necessary, even with these limitations on the president's federalization authority, because, under the principle of self-government, the president should not have control over D.C.'s local police department.

While it does not appear that a president has exercised this authority over MPD, this latent power is totally unnecessary, should not exist and is an affront to MPD, which has always voluntarily assisted federal authorities. Given the events at Lafayette Square on June 1, 2020, it is imperative that no president be allowed to federalize MPD. Although the Trump Administration did not federalize MPD at that time, the administration attempted to do so, and D.C. officials successfully fought back. MPD's first responsibility is to protect D.C. residents and visitors, and it must always remain under the authority of the D.C. Mayor to accomplish its mission. Moreover, federalization is outdated in light of current practice. MPD regularly assists the federal government as a matter of comity, not as an arm of the federal government, just as other local police departments do in the region and across the country. There are approximately 30 federal police departments under the president's control in D.C. In the case of a federal emergency, the president can unilaterally deploy these federal officers, as well as the D.C. National Guard, and can also request the support of MPD, as the Capitol Police did during the attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. The House's Fiscal Year 2022 and 2023 D.C. Appropriations Bills blocked the president from carrying out the federalization provision.

This is an important step to increase home rule for D.C., and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CONGRATULATING THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY JACKRABBITS FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. DUSTY JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the South Dakota State University Jackrabbits football team for their win in the Division I National Championship Subdivision Championship game in Frisco, Texas. SDSU defeated the North Dakota State University Bison by a score of 45 to 21.

This season, the SDSU Jackrabbits finished with an overall record of 14 wins and 1 loss. The Jackrabbits have qualified for the Football Championship Subdivision Playoffs the past 11 seasons. Mr. Speaker, this is a huge accomplishment for the Jackrabbits and truly exemplifies all their hard work.

Today I also rise to congratulate Coach John Stiegelmeier on his retirement after 26 seasons as the head coach. I commend Coach Stiegelmeier for his dedication and service to the SDSU football program.

HONORING JOE QUINN

HON. SETH MAGAZINER

OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a good Democrat, a great American, and an even better husband, father, and grandfather, Joe Quinn. After 89 years of life, Joseph Raymond Quinn sadly passed away on December 30, 2022.

As an elementary school teacher, Congressional aide, and political activist, Joe was an involved member of his community. After embarking upon a 33-year career as an educator, Joe served as a part-time staffer to 3 U.S. Representatives over the course of 5 decades. In this role, Joe helped to deliver constituent services to his neighbors, and he most enjoyed interviewing applicants for nominations to the United States military service academies, attending Eagle Scout ceremonies, and resolving constituent's concerns.

Joe was also strongly committed to community service, and his greatest passion was politics and government. Joe was a fixture in Town and County Democratic parties for more than 60 years, and he served as Chairperson of the Smithtown Democratic Party for more than 20 years, where he guided the campaigns of countless candidates. He also represented the party at several Democratic Na-

tional Conventions as a New York State delegate. His dedication to the Town and County Democrats continued beyond his tenure as Chairperson, and he only recently stepped back from active politics, after his reduced mobility prevented him from "pounding the pavement" in support of candidates.

Joe never passed up an opportunity to enjoy music, friendship, travel, or sporting events. He was a proud alumnus of Iona College and an avid supporter of their college basketball program. In 2006, he was recognized by Iona College as Alumnus of the Year. Joe was also a 5-time marathon runner, an avid reader, and a lover of nature and camping.

Joe will be remembered by his beloved and devoted wife, Anne M. Quinn and their 10 children and their spouses: Kathleen Siebert and husband Mark, Terence Quinn, Brendan Quinn and wife Nancy, Marybeth McGann, Patrick Quinn and wife Elizabeth, Neil Quinn and wife Penny, Timothy Quinn and wife Lori, Regina Ruoff and husband Mike, Laurence Quinn and wife Jeanmarie, and Julianne Kelly and husband James, along with their grandchildren and great grandchildren.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. NOA EMMETT AUWAE ALULI

HON. JILL N. TOKUDA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Dr. Noa Emmett Auwae Aluli, a pillar in the Native Hawaiian community who sadly passed away on November 30, 2022, at the age of 78.

Dr. Aluli was a Native Hawaiian physician, activist, and mentor to so many on Molokai and across Hawaii. He spent his life working to improve the health and well-being of Native Hawaiians and advocating for the protection of their lands, rights, and resources.

Born on the island of Oahu in 1944, Dr. Aluli grew up in Kailua and graduated from St. Louis High School. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Marquette University in Wisconsin in 1966 and was one of 5 Native Hawaiians who were part of the first graduating class from the University of Hawaii's School of Medicine in 1975. Following a one-year family health residency on Molokai, he began a 46-year career in private practice at the Molokai Family Health Center and Clinic. Dr. Aluli dedicated his life to serving his patients on Molokai, even in the final days before his passing.

As part of his legacy, Dr. Aluli is best known for pioneering a Native Hawaiian approach to health care in rural Hawaiian communities. Dr. Aluli championed food as medicine and elevating traditional practices. To address many of the chronic health conditions prevalent in Native Hawaiian communities, Dr. Aluli worked

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

with kupuna to conduct the first Native Hawaiian heart study to learn more about the impact of a traditional Hawaiian foods diet in effectively reducing risk factors for heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. The study, which engaged more than 300 Molokai Hawaiian homesteaders, found significant improvements in participants' health and laid the groundwork for indigenous health data sovereignty in Hawaii—community-based participatory research directed by and for Native Hawaiians.

Following the study, Dr. Aluli co-founded Nā Pu'uawai, the Native Hawaiian Health Care System that serves Molokai and Lanai. He also created the Native Hawaiian Physicians Association to create a professional support network of Native Hawaiian healthcare providers. Dr. Aluli's passion for health care also led him to help draft federal legislation: the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act, which established the Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems and Papa Ola Lokahi to promote health and disease interventions to improve the health status of Native Hawaiians. His actions continue to influence federal legislative priorities and policies to advance Native Hawaiian health care.

Dr. Aluli also worked to protect the lands, rights, and resources of Native Hawaiians. Most notably, Dr. Aluli was part of the "Kahoolawe Nine," the first group of people who stood up against the U.S. Navy's bombing of Kahoolawe in 1976, occupying the island for 2 days in protest. During that time, Dr. Aluli surveyed the damage caused by the military explosives including bomb craters and unexploded devices. It was not until 1990 after court action and a series of other occupations that the U.S. ceased bombing on Kahoolawe and in 2003, the island was returned to the State of Hawaii. Dr. Aluli played a pivotal role in getting the Navy to stop bombing the island and supported key efforts to rehabilitate Kahoolawe.

According to the Aluli 'Ohana, Dr. Aluli once said, "We commit for generations, not just for careers. We set things up now so that they'll be carried on. We look ahead together so that many of us share the same vision and dream. To our next generations we say, Go with the spirit. Take the challenge. Learn something. Give back."

Dr. Aluli's impact goes well beyond his service as a Native Hawaiian physician. He inspired generations of Native Hawaiian medical professionals, practitioners, activists, and leaders. Dr. Aluli's passing leaves behind a significant legacy in accessing health care on Molokai and in Native Hawaiian health care more broadly. As the U.S. Representative for Hawaii's, Second Congressional District, which encompasses Hawaii's 8 major islands including Molokai, I am committed to continuing his legacy to improve health care access for rural communities, address health disparities, and strengthen pathways to health professions.

Today, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating the life and honoring the legacy of a visionary, Dr. Noa Emmett Auwae Aluli.

COMMENDING EU SUPPORT OF UKRAINE AMONG ONGOING ATTACKS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, further validating the immediate need for the world to support Ukraine in their battle against Putin's ongoing murderous and destructive invasion, this week Russian missiles hit residential areas in eastern Ukraine, killing more civilians and wounding many others.

This latest attack comes just as European Union officials, including European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs Josep Borrell, met with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy for their first such summit since late 2021.

With the EU as a partner in this global effort to help the people of Ukraine during their critical time of need President von der Leyen confirmed that EU assistance for Ukraine had now reached \$55 billion dollars.

Worldwide unity opposing war criminal Putin is reinforced with courageous Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel conducting a policy review for supplying defensive weapons to Ukraine.

During today's joint press conference with President Zelenskyy, President von der Leyen said, "It has been almost one year since Putin launched his brutal invasion. One year of suffering but also of legendary bravery by the Ukrainian people. And one year of impressive unity by the global community. Europe has been by Ukraine's side since day one. Because we know that the future of our continent is being written here. We know that they are fighting for more than themselves. What is at stake is freedom. This is a fight of democracies against authoritarian regimes. Putin tries to deny the existence of Ukraine, but what he risks instead is the future of Russia. Our presence in Kyiv today gives a very clear signal: The whole of the European Union is in this with Ukraine, for the long haul. We will stand up for Ukraine, as we stand up for the fundamental rights and the respect of the international law."

She went further to say, "Overall, the European Union's economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine amounts now, since the beginning of the war, to almost EUR 50 billion. It is important for us to give economic security to our friends in Ukraine."

I am grateful for the leadership of President von der Leyen and the European Union for their tremendous support of Ukraine in their battle for freedom against the war criminal Putin.

God Bless the United States of America. God Bless Ukraine. Ukraine will achieve victory.

KARSYN FETZER

HON. YADIRA CARAVEO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. CARAVEO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all who were involved in this tre-

mendous year for the National Western Stock Show. Not only was it a successful year for the world-class Stock Show, held right here in our backyard, but it was a special year for our community in the 8th Congressional District.

I would like to recognize 2 young Weld County residents who made a big impression this year.

Eighteen-year-old Justin Pfannebecker from LaSalle was the first teen from Colorado to win the title of the Grand Champion steer in more than a quarter-century. He auctioned his grand champion steer, Stan the Man, for a record \$200,000.

Sixteen-year-old Karsyn Fetzer from Kersey also excelled in the show ring and auctioned her Reserve Grand Champion Hog, Lil G for a record \$75,000.

These accomplishments speak to the hard work and perseverance these young Coloradans embody. They are tremendous representatives of our community, and I have no doubt this year's success is a harbinger for what is to come for these exemplary young people.

In large part because of these accolades, the National Western Stock Show raised a record \$585,000 that will go to scholarships for agriculture studies, rural medicine, and students' agricultural endeavors across Colorado.

I'm proud of the immense amount of time, work, and talent that ensures the success of this event every year—and the important economic impact it has on the Denver Metro Area.

Thanks to all who contribute to the success of the Stock Show. I look forward to more sweet victories for CO-08 residents in the years to come.

HONORING SARAH CORLEY

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of gratitude to my wonderful Director of Strategic Communications, Sarah Corley. Sarah, an Oklahoma girl, born and raised in Oklahoma City, is an alumna of Oklahoma Baptist University where she graduated with a double major in Finance and Marketing.

Sarah has worked in my Congressional office in Washington, D.C. on two separate occasions. She served diligently as my Press Secretary from 2013 to 2016. Then she went off to spread her wings at the Phillips Collection as Media Relations manager and as Press Secretary at the House Budget Committee under my dear friend and former colleague, Chairman Dianne Black. In 2018, my staff and I were lucky to welcome Sarah back for a second time to again lead my press office and lead the Republican communications efforts for me at the House Rules Committee beginning in 2019.

Sarah's sharp insights, incredible talent, and natural curiosity make her a triple threat in a world in need of more people with quality traits. Sarah has a passion for art, fashion, traveling the world and service to others. In fact, she has been an active member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Junior League during her time here. She also recently completed a certificate in Professional

Image Consulting with the Fashion Institute of Technology.

Sarah's contributions to my office and my success in serving the Fourth District of Oklahoma and the Rules Committee have been invaluable as an experienced communicator with a wealth of knowledge and insight. I will forever cherish and have gratitude for her guidance, creativeness and counsel.

Mr. Speaker, after 11 years in Washington, D.C., Sarah is moving on and moving back to Oklahoma for now. I know she has family and friends in Oklahoma to welcome her home and she will excel in amazing ways in everything she sets her mind on. I hope she always remembers she has friends in Washington, D.C. as well. I am excited to see what she will accomplish next.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I was attending the funeral of my constituent Tyre Nichols in Memphis and was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted Nay on the following bills:

H. Res. 83—Roll Call 101 and Roll Call 102;
H.R. 139—Roll Call 103;
H.J. Res. 7—Roll Call 104; and
H. Res. 76—Roll Call 105.

I would have voted Present on the following bill:

H. Con. Res. 9—Roll Call 106.

HONORING AND CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF CHARLES "CHUCK" ALEXANDER OF SAN JOSE, CA

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Charles "Chuck" Alexander, whose lifetime of service and commitment to California's South Bay warrants special recognition. Chuck had a relentless commitment to bettering others and his community. His loss will be profoundly felt by myself and so many others in the South Bay.

Born in Vernon, Texas, Chuck and his family made their way to Stockton, California in 1950. A few years later, Chuck graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School and moved to San Jose State University on a football scholarship. He was one of the founding members of San Jose State University's Kappa Alpha Psi-Delta Rho fraternity. During this era of great unrest and long overdue calls for racial justice, Chuck operated the Good Brothers home in San Jose, which ensured Black students and Black student-athletes had housing. Chuck graduated from San Jose State University after meeting the love of his life, Ms. Saphrona Williams.

Chuck's dedication to his community did not end with completion of his undergraduate studies. Instead, he embarked on a career with the Santa Clara County Probation Department. Serving first as a counselor for one of

the Juvenile facilities, Chuck assiduously worked his way up in the department, eventually becoming head of the County's Juvenile Hall.

Chuck was a crucial member of the South Bay's civil rights movement. Chuck's spirit, character, and gregariousness made him one of the area's most beloved historians. Among many others, Chuck captured iconic photographs from his time at the Good House in the 1950's and at the San Jose Woolworth sit-ins in the 1960's. On the occasion of his passing, I join Chuck's many loved ones in mourning his loss, while also celebrating and honoring his extraordinary life.

HONORING 211 DAY

HON. TIM BURCHETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor National 211 Day, which recognizes the vital services provided by this hotline for vulnerable folks in our community.

The 211 Hotline provides free and confidential crisis and emergency counseling, disaster assistance, food, health care and insurance assistance, veteran services, and so much more.

The specialists on this hotline take the time to listen to those calling on, and work hard to find the underlying problems they are experiencing and connect them with the resources and services in their community that can help with whatever they need.

It helps nearly 25 million Americans across the country, and the Tennessee network has been recognized as leaders in this service. This makes sense, since East Tennessee was the 2nd area in the United States to launch 211, and now 96 percent of the country has this service in place.

Too often, members of our community experience major issues and simply don't know where to turn for the help they need. The Hotline helps with that problem in a major way, and I want to recognize the dedicated professionals at 211 for their service.

JUSTIN PFANNEBECKER

HON. YADIRA CARAVEO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. CARAVEO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all who were involved in this tremendous year for the National Western Stock Show. Not only was it a successful year for the world-class Stock Show, held right here in our backyard, but it was a special year for our community in the 8th Congressional District.

I would like to recognize two young Weld County residents who made a big impression this year.

Eighteen-year-old Justin Pfannebecker from LaSalle was the first teen from Colorado to win the title of the Grand Champion steer in more than a quarter-century. He auctioned his grand champion steer, Stan the Man, for a record \$200,000.

Sixteen-year-old Karsyn Fetzer from Kersey also excelled in the show ring and auctioned

her Reserve Grand Champion Hog, Lil G for a record \$75,000.

These accomplishments speak to the hard work and perseverance these young Coloradans embody. They are tremendous representatives of our community, and I have no doubt this year's success is a harbinger for what is to come for these exemplary young people.

In large part because of these accolades, the National Western Stock Show raised a record \$585,000 that will go to scholarships for agriculture studies, rural medicine, and students' agricultural endeavors across Colorado.

I'm proud of the immense amount of time, work, and talent that ensures the success of this event every year—and the important economic impact it has on the Denver Metro Area.

Thanks to all who contribute to the success of the Stock Show. I look forward to more sweet victories for CO-08 residents in the years to come.

DR. HOWARD NELSON JR.'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the 100th birthday of a very special Kansas Citian who also happens to be a native Washingtonian. Dr. Howard Nelson, Jr. was born February 11, 1923, the youngest of 4 children. His parents, Howard and Florence Nelson, came from a community outside Charlottesville, Virginia. His parents' mantra was "education, education, education." They dedicated their lives to ensuring that their children would be college educated. As the youngest child, Dr. Nelson was affectionately called "babe," a name that family and close friends still use when referring to him today. In 1939, Dr. Nelson graduated from Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C. In the 1940s, he was drafted into the U.S. Army and was one of 12 Black soldiers selected to attend Officer Candidate School, where he was one of 3 to graduate. Dr. Nelson was then assigned to the 92nd Infantry Division, which was the only Black division to see combat during WWII in Italy. After serving this great country with distinction, Dr. Nelson attended Howard University and earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Sociology. During his time at Howard, Dr. Nelson was inducted into the men of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. In 1957, Dr. Nelson moved to Kansas City and opened his dental practice where he served the community for almost 45 years. Dr. Nelson was married to Evelyn, with whom he had 2 children—a daughter Karon (now 72) who is a local attorney, and a son Howard Drake "Skip" Nelson III, who followed in his dad's footsteps and became a successful dentist. Sadly, Skip predeceased his dad in September 2007. Dr. Nelson has several grandkids.

In 1964, Dr. Nelson became Chairman of the Kansas City Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality ("CORE"), an organization founded in 1942 that became one of the leading activist organizations in the early years of the civil rights movement. On June 26, 1964,

Dr. Nelson, then a successful 41-year-old dentist, and dedicated to the escalating fight for civil rights, suddenly found himself being lifted and physically removed from the Parkway Bowling Club, now long gone from 49th and Prospect Avenue. Dr. Nelson led a group of CORE members in a peaceful protest of the Parkway Bowling Club, which refused to allow Black people to bowl. The group refused to leave the premises and were later arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. This moment was historically memorialized by a then virtually unprecedented photo of Dr. Nelson being carried away by police. This fact was acknowledged in a Kansas City Star series of articles entitled "The Truth in Black and White," which recognized that a decade into the struggle for civil rights, the newspaper had deliberately not published photos of any Black leaders of the movement on the front pages of either the Kansas City Star or the Kansas City Times. Consider for a moment that the paper did not publish photos of Emmett Till upon his horrific death in 1955, nor when his killers were unjustly acquitted, nor the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. when he came to Kansas City in 1957, nor the Black Kansas Citians picketing outside segregated downtown department stores in 1958, nor the NAACP's protests in 1960 over segregation at restaurants and movie theaters. Consider during that same week of June 26, 1964, three CORE field workers—James Chaney of Mississippi, along with Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner from New York—would go missing and were later found brutally murdered as part of what are now known as the "Mississippi burning" murders. What was the crime Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner committed justifying being murdered? Registering Black folks to vote. Hence, the foregoing contextual facts are a testament to Dr. Nelson's profound courage and convictions, and they show his willingness to risk his life, liberty, and livelihood.

In addition to leading sit-ins at the local bowling alley, Dr. Nelson also challenged housing segregation. In the early 1960s, Dr. Nelson and his family lived on 36th and Cleveland, but he and his wife Evelyn wanted the best education for his children, so they started looking for a place to build a new home near good schools. They looked in Johnson County, Kansas, a suburban enclave that had seen rapid growth in the post-war years, a population aided in no small part by racist deed restrictions and housing covenants that had shut out people like the Nelsons. One lot was left in an area that Dr. Nelson liked in an up-and-coming neighborhood along 103rd Street in Overland Park. Banks ignored him when he tried to get a loan to build the house even though he had the finances, and architects were unwilling to design a house for a Black family in a white neighborhood. So, Dr. Nelson's wife Evelyn's Episcopal church group stepped in to help. They bought the house for the Nelsons and then turned around and sold it to them. Dr. Nelson and his family fastidiously maintained the home, the yard, and the swimming pool out back, and they "never had any trouble with the neighbors." Living in a segregated neighborhood in Overland Park was, in its own way, an act of defiance in Dr. Nelson's book. Dr. Nelson sought to "raise the consciousness of the people in Kansas City." Coincidentally, that house is today occupied by another Black man named Mr. Byron

Roberson, who happens to be the first Black Police Chief for the Prairie Village Police Department.

Professionally, Dr. Nelson continued his list of being a man of many "firsts" including first Black to serve on the Board of Governors of the Dental Association in 1972, where he served 2 terms. In 1986, the Missouri Governor appointed Dr. Nelson to be the first Black person to serve on the Missouri State Dental Board, eventually becoming the body's first Black President in 1991. Dr. Nelson was one of the first Black people to teach at the UMKC School of Dentistry, and Dr. Nelson served on the founding board of the Wayne Minor Health Center now known as Dr. Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center. As you can see, I am so very proud and honored to stand before you today to wish Dr. Howard Nelson a very happy 100th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 91.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO HOPE DERRICK

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated Congressional staffer, trusted confidante, and friend. Hope Derrick has served the people of South Carolina's 6th Congressional District as a member of my staff for over 20 years throughout the last 3 decades. She is the model image of a public servant and deserves to be celebrated and congratulated on her retirement.

Hope was born on July 13, 1968, in Birmingham, Alabama to the late Charles Warren Derrick of Marion, South Carolina and Ann Berry Derrick of Spartanburg, South Carolina. They returned to the Palmetto state when she was 8 years old. She has called Columbia, South Carolina home ever since. Hope attended Spring Valley High School and upon her graduation pursued further education at Boston University, where she received a bachelor's in journalism with a concentration in broadcasting.

After graduation, Hope began her career as a reporter for a local TV and radio station, covering political news relating to the South Carolina Congressional Delegation. In 1993, she became Communications Director for the South Carolina Democratic Party. Two years after I began my Congressional career, Hope joined my staff as Communications Director in my district office. In 1998, shortly after giving birth to her son, Ethan, she left for a year to live in London with her husband, Marc Turner, during his teaching Fulbright. She returned to my office in 1999 and shortly thereafter gave birth to her daughter Emery in 2000.

Hope served diligently in this role for almost 19 years, until stepping away from congress-

sional work in 2013, to work at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. She first served as the Associate Director for Strategic Communications, and later as the Assistant to the Dean of Libraries for Special Projects.

During this time Hope al earned a master's degree in Library and Information Science. In 2019, after 5 years at the University, Hope returned to my staff as Communications Director in my Majority Whip office.

Throughout her many years in my office, Hope has been crucial in navigating the press and helping to communicate my message to constituents. From my highly charged efforts to name the Matthew J. Perry, Jr. United States Court House to my controversial establishment of the Lake Marion Regional Water Agency; to hosting innumerable Presidential candidates at my "World Famous Fish Fry" to assisting in the production of my memoir, *Blessed Experiences*; and truly countless other moments, Hope was there. She has played a critical role in the development of my career and service, and in her retirement, I hope to continue utilizing her talents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in recognizing this dedicated public servant. Hope Derrick's retirement is well-earned and well-deserved. I wish her all the best as she embarks upon new adventures in the state she and I hold so dear.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE (NETTER) HEFLIN

HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Marie Antoinette (Netter) Heflin, who unfortunately passed away earlier this year. I am grateful to have grown up knowing Marie and her children and my prayers are with them as they cherish the legacy of their mother.

Born in Rosedale, Mississippi, Marie Heflin moved to Chicago as a child. Deeply committed to her faith at even a young age, Marie gave her life to the New Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church on the west side of Chicago. And in combination with her seriousness in her relationship to the church, Marie also understood the importance of education at an early age.

While attending Lucy Flower High School, Marie studied nursing and went on to continue her education at the Chicago Teachers College. In her desire to keep learning, Marie earned a Master's Degree in Education at the prestigious University of Chicago and worked as a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). Marie's tireless commitment to academic pursuits was evident throughout her life as she returned to school to become an English teacher while raising a family of her own. She taught at the Joseph Brenneman Elementary School and later at the Walter H. Dyett Middle School and instilled the same love of learning in her children.

During the beginning of her career, Marie met, and became friends with, Gloria Allen. Gloria would soon introduce Marie to her brother, James Edward Heflin, affectionately known as "Chico." This introduction changed

her life as Marie and James were united in holy matrimony on October 7, 1961. They were married for 59 years and shared great joy in raising their 3 children, Fem, Gary, and Marla.

I was lucky to have the good fortune of attending school with Gary and Marla where we became fast friends. I consider them as siblings of my own and share in their grief since Marie has left us. From day one of meeting, I knew that I would have friends for life in the Heflin family and their support and guidance has remained invaluable to me. And while she taught in a classroom, Marie taught me important life lessons that have remained with me through the years. Mrs. Heflin fostered a closeness with her family that I will value for a lifetime.

I am certain that Marie will be remembered for all of her wonderful talents, the comfort she provided to anyone in need, and her unconditional love for her family and friends. I hope that memories of her continue serving as a blessing to those she loved most.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE BUDGET ACT

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, can anyone with any halfway working knowledge of government finances seriously dispute that our federal fiscal house is dangerously out of order?

Our national debt is approaching \$32 trillion, doubling in just the last decade alone, and up some \$3 trillion in just the 2 years since I last introduced my Sustainable Budget Act in February 2021. More directly, our debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP), or the measure of our economy's ability to sustain national debt, now stands at 120 percent, doubling since 2000. The fastest-growing part of our federal budget continues to be interest payments on our debt, increasingly outpacing and crowding out critical defense and non-defense spending alike.

In a Congress where we often repeat the platitude that our budget reflects our values, it is disturbing that the main common value re-

flected is fiscal unsustainability ranging to irresponsibility. We need look no further than a mirror for the root cause: our collective inability to face the music of fiscal responsibility and sustainability.

We clearly need help with our collective inability to confront this reality. My Sustainable Budget Act, again co-introduced yesterday with Congressman STEVE WOMACK, is at least a start toward a solution. It would follow the models of Simpson-Bowles and other such independent, bipartisan commissions charged with focusing on our deficits and debt and recommending a sustainable path for an up-or-down vote by Congress.

Our bill is similar to other proposals, including the TRUST Act that I have reintroduced with Congressmen SCOTT PETERS and MIKE GALLAGHER to save our foundational entitlement programs from similar unsustainability. Together, they offer a far better way to tackle our debt crisis than denial, anger, avoidance, diversion and rhetoric. I urge their prompt consideration and passage.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD HOME RULE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2023

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia National Guard Home Rule Act, which would give the Mayor of the District of Columbia control over the D.C. National Guard. Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN is the sponsor of the companion bill in the Senate.

The governors of the states and territories control their National Guards while the president controls the D.C. National Guard. This bill would give the D.C. Mayor the same control over the D.C. National Guard that the governors of the states and territories have over their National Guards. The president would have the same authority to federalize the D.C. National Guard that the president has to federalize the National Guards of the states and territories.

The attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, and the events at Lafayette Square

on June 1, 2020, are prime examples of why the D.C. Mayor should control the D.C. National Guard. On January 6th, the Trump Administration delayed deploying the D.C. National Guard to the Capitol for several hours, likely costing lives and prolonging the attack. At Lafayette Square, the Trump Administration used the D.C. National Guard to forcibly remove peaceful protestors for a presidential photo op.

Governors generally deploy the National Guard for natural disasters and civil disturbances. The D.C. Mayor, who knows D.C. better than any federal official, should be able to deploy the D.C. National Guard for natural disasters and civil disturbances, too. In the event of a large-scale attack on a federal facility in D.C., the D.C. Mayor would almost certainly deploy the D.C. National Guard to protect the facility. However, in the unlikely event that the D.C. Mayor did not do so, the president would have the authority to federalize and deploy the D.C. National Guard to do so. This is no different from the division of authority today between a governor and the president in the event of a large-scale attack on a federal facility in a state or territory.

Moreover, presidential control over the D.C. National Guard creates a loophole in the Posse Comitatus Act, which limits the military's involvement in civilian law enforcement. The Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel has opined that when the D.C. National Guard is operating for non-federal purposes, even though it is an exclusively federal entity, it may be used for civilian law enforcement without violating the Posse Comitatus Act.

Last Congress, the House passed this bill as part of the fiscal year (FY) 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the FY 2023 NDAA.

My bill is another important step toward completing the transfer of full self-government powers to D.C. that Congress began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973, when it delegated most of its authority over D.C. matters to an elected chief executive (mayor) and legislature (Council). This bill follows that model.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which would improve public safety in the nation's capital and be a historic advance in D.C. self-government.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S213–S242

Measures Introduced: Forty-eight bills and nine resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 225–272, S.J. Res. 7, and S. Res. 25–32. **Pages S229–31**

Measures Passed:

State of the Union: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 11, providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President. **Pages S239–40**

Blue Star Mother's Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 27, designating February 1, 2023, as “Blue Star Mother’s Day”. **Page S240**

Loss of Space Shuttle Columbia 20th anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 28, commemorating the 20-year anniversary of the loss of Space Shuttle *Columbia*. **Page S240**

National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 29, designating the week beginning February 5, 2023, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”. **Page S240**

Majority party's committee membership: Senate agreed to S. Res. 30, to constitute the majority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen. **Page S240**

Minority party's committee membership: Senate agreed to S. Res. 31, to constitute the minority party’s membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen. **Page S240**

Escort Committee—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, February 7, 2023. **Page S240**

Benjamin Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of DeAndrea Gist

Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit. **Page S225**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, February 2, 2023, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, 2023. **Page S225**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S225**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S225**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Tuesday, February 7, 2023; and that the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Tuesday, February 7, 2023. **Page S240**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 60 yeas to 37 nays (Vote No. EX. 5), Joseph Lee Falk, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years. **Pages S216–21**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Damien M. Diggs, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Shannon R. Saylor, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia for the term of four years.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy. **Pages S240–42**

Messages from the House: **Page S227**

Measures Referred: **Page S227**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S227**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S227**

Executive Communications: **Pages S227–28**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S228–29**

Additional Cosponsors: Page S231

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S231–39

Additional Statements: Pages S226–27

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S239

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—5) Pages S220–21

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:02 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Friday, February 3, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S240.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Lester Martinez-Lopez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary, and Ravi Chaudhary, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, both of the Department of Defense.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Department of the Energy's implementation of the Infrastructure

Investment and Jobs Act, after receiving testimony from David Turk, Deputy Secretary of Energy.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Daniel J. Calabretta, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, Tiffany M. Cartwright, and Jamal N. Whitehead, both to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, Matthew L. Garcia, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Margaret R. Guzman, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, Lindsay C. Jenkins, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Araceli Martinez-Olguin, to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Gina R. Mendez-Miro, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Adrienne C. Nelson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Ana C. Reyes, to be a United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, and Jamar K. Walker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 87 public bills, H.R. 741–827; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 26–27; and H. Res. 92–95 were introduced.

Pages H675–80

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H683–84

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Bost to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H633

Denouncing the horrors of socialism: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 9, denouncing the horrors of

socialism, by a yea-and-nay vote of 328 yeas to 86 nays with 14 answering “present”, Roll No. 106.

Pages H635–43, H651–52

The House agreed to H. Res. 83, providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) and the resolution (H. Res. 76).

Removing a certain Member from a certain standing committee of the House: The House agreed to H. Res. 76, removing a certain Member from a certain standing committee of the House, by ay yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 211 nays with one answering “present”, Roll No. 105.

Pages H643–51

The House agreed to H. Res. 83, providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) and the resolution (H. Res. 76).

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Monday, February 6th for Morning Hour debate.

Page H656

Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individuals to serve as the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics: Nominated by the Speaker after consultation with the Minority Leader: Mr. Paul D. Vinovich of the District of Columbia, Chair; Mr. Leon Acton Westmoreland of Georgia, and Ms. Karen L. Haas of Maryland. Nominated by the Minority Leader after consultation with the Speaker: Mr. Michael D. Barnes of Florida, Co-Chair; Mr. William Paul Luther of Minnesota, and Ms. Lorraine C. Miller of Texas.

Page H659

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative González-Colón wherein she resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Page H659

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H650–51 and H651–52.

Adjournment: The House met at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 3:06 p.m.

Committee Meetings

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its

rules for the 118th Congress. Committee security procedures, authorization and oversight plan, and staff roster were adopted, without amendment.

LAUNCHING INTO THE STATE OF THE SATELLITE MARKETPLACE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Launching Into the State of the Satellite Marketplace”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 118th Congress. Subcommittee appointments, policies, and a contract renewal were approved.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11 a.m., Friday, February 3

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, February 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Burchett, Tim, Tenn., E89
Caraveo, Yadira, Colo., E88, E89
Case, Ed, Hawaii, E91
Cleaver, Emanuel, Mo., E89

Clyburn, James E., S.C., E90
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E89
Cole, Tom, Okla., E88
Jackson, Jonathan L., Ill., E90
Johnson, Dusty, S. Dak., E87
Leger Fernandez, Teresa, N.M., E90

Lofgren, Zoe, Calif., E89
Magaziner, Sety, R.I., E87
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E87, E91
Tokuda, Jill N., Hawaii, E87
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E88



Congressional Record

printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.